BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1860. NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d. 1859 17—

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.
Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlaghn's Store.
December 8th, 1859—15-3m*

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.
He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILMINGTON BOOK BINDERY.
(Basement of New "Journal Building.")
P. HEINSBERGER, PROPRIETOR.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to the Binding of Periodicals, also Music, Law and Medical Books. All kind of Ruling executed with neatness and despatch; and Blankbooks of any pattern manufactured at reasonable prices.
Oct. 28th, 1859 9-3m

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS.
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$20 REWARD!
LOOK OUT FOR THE RUNAWAY!
Ranaway from the subscriber on the 29th of December last, my Negro Boy Albert, who is almost white, slightly freckled on the face, is about fifteen years of age, five feet high, with hair nearly straight. Said boy had on when he left, a slick glazed Cap, about half worn; a Black Cassimere Sack Coat, and Pantaloons of a red color and somewhat too large for him—the buttons on the pants showing through in front when buttoned; he had on no suspenders when he left.
It is possible that the boy will try to pass himself off as a white boy or free negro. He has a down look when spoken to. Conductors on the various railroads will please look out for him and see that he does not get on the trains. Said boy was raised in Wilmington, N. C., and is probably making his way back again.
I will give the above reward of $20 for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or if delivered to me.
S. W. KITTRELL.
Henderson, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1860. 104-1t—20-3w*

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.
I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.
It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.
Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.
Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

$25 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC.—He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know.
H. McMILLAN.
Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.,
Dec. 15th, 1859 16-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that one slave, his property, SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave forthwith to surrender himself to his master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slave that if he does not immediately return to his said master, it is lawful for any person to capture him by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$50 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of FIFTY DOLLARS for the above negroe, dead or alive, delivered to me or for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.
I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALE.
AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I now live.
Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.
The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and requisite fixtures.
There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.—The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State.
The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired.
Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to sell.
Terms will be made easy. N. FREDERICK.
Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20-3m.

SALE OF PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
THE SUBSCRIBER, on the first Monday in February, 1860, will offer for sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, these well known and popular Mineral Springs, situated in the county of Stokes, North Carolina, and within two miles of the county seat.—Rarely has there been presented to the public a watering place combining so many advantages, both as to location and the virtue of the water, as these Springs. They are situated in a high, healthy and abundant country, in the midst of most beautiful mountain scenery, within twelve miles of the main Stage Road, leading from Salem via Madison to Danville, and about the same distance from the Danville and High Point Railroad, which is now under survey and a large portion of the stock taken for its completion.—The Spring itself gushes out from the side of a hill, falls into a beautiful rock bason and in such a bold stream as promises an almost inexhaustable supply of water. The water has been analyzed by a most distinguished Chemist, and, to use his own language, "combines more of the healing virtues than any water South of the Saratoga. But these Springs have been largely patronized and their virtues have been specially tested in the cure of Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, Dyspepsia and other diseases of the Stomach, &c., &c., as can be shown by the testimony of the subjects themselves. The improvements are good; the grounds are enclosed and the buildings, consisting of three large framed buildings and a number of Cabins, are amply sufficient to accommodate several hundred persons. Terms made known the day of sale. Purchasers would do well to examine for themselves. For further information apply to the subscriber, Rich Square, Northampton County, N. C.
P. SMALLWOOD.
January 5th, 1860—19-tds.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his tract of Land containing 500 acres, lying on the East side of Town Creek, in Brunswick county, about 14 miles from Wilmington. About fifty acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; on which is a Dwelling and outhouses.
Any one desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and examine the premises. J. B. STANDLAN.
Dec. 29th, 1859. 18-1m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his plantation, lying in the County of Duplin, on the Fayetteville road, three miles from Kenansville. The tract comprises 778 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and under cultivation. On the premises is a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO FRAME BARNS, and all necessary out-buildings.
Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the above Lands. The subscriber can be found on the premises. GEO. A. McCLAMMY.
Dec. 8th, 1859. 15-8t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.
I OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the Real Estate, in this District, owned by the late firm of Barnhill & Perkins, consisting of about 4,400 *ACRES excellent PINE, OAK & SWAMP LANDS.* Amongst this is some fine Cotton Lands; if situated in Marion District, or any other Cotton growing region, would readily command $10 to $20 per acre. The above will be sold in one body, or in separate tracts, to suit purchasers.—ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence, SNOW HILL. This is a delightful place, situated on the bend of Kingston Lake, commanding a broad and extended view of the same; is in the plan of the town of Conwayboro'; has a lot of four acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling containing five rooms and three fireplaces, together with Kitchen, Barns, Stables and all necessary out buildings. If desired, an adjoining tract of 100 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, balance well wooded, will be sold along with this place.
The whole, or any part of the above named Real Estate will be sold at a bargain, if applied for early.
To approved purchasers terms will be made easy.
THOS. W. BEATY,
Attorney in fact for Barnhill & Perkins.
Conwayboro', S. C., Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-t1F*.
A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS in this town can be bought low, by application to
Conwayboro', S. C. Dec. 1. BUCK & BEATY.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf O. HALE M. D.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

Schools.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
TEACHERS.—T. OSCAR ROGERS, MRS. SOMERVILLE, N. ROGERS, MISS KATE EPPLEY.
SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—Latin and Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, History, Rhetoric and Composition, and the ordinary English Branches. Also, Music, (Piano and Guitar,) Painting and Drawing, &c.
Sessions begin 15th September and end middle of July.—Pupils admitted at any time, and charged from the time.—For full particulars address
T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal.
Refer to the following Gentlemen, Patrons of the School: Edward Montfort, of Onslow; John F. Spicer, near Wilmington; William Hand, New Hanover; Wm. W. Faison, Duplin; Rev. C. Shaw, Bladen; Wm. J. Houston and O. R. Kenan, of Kenansville.
January 12th, 1860. 20-4t.

NORTHEAST ACADEMY.
THE FIRST SESSION of this School commenced Tuesday the 3d of January, under the care of A. S. McLauchlin, graduate of Davidson College, N. C. It is situated on Northeast River, in New Hanover County, N. C., five miles from the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. Board, including everything, can be had for $8 per month.
TUITION—$10, $12 and $15 per Session of twenty weeks.
ROB'T. BANNERMAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Dogwood Grove, New Hanover Co., N. C., Jan. 12. 20-4t*

BILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., NORTH CAROLINA.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.
THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February. The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Primary Department,	$12 50
" " Higher Branches,	16 00
" " Languages and Higher Mathematics,	20 00
Board, including everything	$8 per month
Contingent expenses	1 00

Deductions made at my option.
December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open on the third Monday in January.
FACULTY:
REV. W. M. WINGATE, PRESIDENT.
PROF. W. T. WALTERS,
" W. G. SIMMONS,
" J. H. FOOTE,
" WM. ROYALL.
German will be taught as an extra study.
French will also be extra if pursued beyond the usual time allowed to it.
The Trustees feel that they have secured an able and well appointed Faculty. The College stands deservedly high for the high-toned morality and studious habits of its young men.
JAMES S. PUREFOY, *Treasurer.*
Forestville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859. 17-tF1*

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
AND *Principals,*
Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON,
Aided by six Assistant Teachers and two Assistant Pupils.
THE SEVENTH SESSION will be re-opened for the admission of Pupils on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860. For Circulars, apply to Mr. Richardson, or to
16-tF1 J. B. WILLIAMS, *Private Secretary.*

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

Rates in Male Department,	$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female "	8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each	5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument,	20.

Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.
THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)
Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen,
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Fresh Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, or Lundyfoot.
TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
No. 1,	P. A. L., or plain,	St. Jago,
No. 2,	Cavendish, or sweet,	Spanish,
Nos. 1 & 2 mix'd,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canister,
Kitefoot,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Pure Turkish.

A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.
N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes.
18-3m

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM,
Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to those who suffer from nervous debility, indigestion, lowness of spirits, want of sleep, premature decay, &c.; as a consequence of youthful imprudence, or the baneful habit of self-abuse. At the same time pointing out the *certain means of self-cure.*
By one who has suffered from the above cause, and from misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery.—Single copies sent (post-free) on the receipt of a stamped envelope, bearing the address of the applicant.
Address, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.
Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
, Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
SAPONIFIER,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
With which every family, with their ordinary kitchen greese, can make all their Soap with little or no trouble—*Hard, Soft or Fancy.*
It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.
Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with *full* and *valuable* receipts for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or
LEWIS JAMES & CO., Agents,
Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ Be sure you get the original and patented article, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., East Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa. 19-3m

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED POTASH.
More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.
FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleansing type.—It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.
Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4 and 6 pound cans.
Manufactured at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brookly, and sold by E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
181 Pearl Street, New York.
October 7th, 1859—6-1y.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Russell & Bro., No. 30 North Water Street, where he has and will continue to receive a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell low for cash. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
All Consignments of produce will receive prompt personal attention. D. M. FOYLES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1859 11-tf

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.
Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

Non-Intercourse of the South with the North.

From every part of the South, as far as we are enabled to judge from our exchanges, a resolute purpose is manifesting itself to suspend commercial and traveling intercourse with the North. We are much mistaken if this purpose shall not be sufficiently far carried into execution, during the present year, to affect most injuriously the interests of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The slaveholding States have been amply forewarned in the last few weeks to prepare for the worst, and they have accordingly determined to forearm. Evil was the hour to the North, as concerns all that she values most highly in connection with her future prosperity, when she drove those States to such an alternative. Can she exist without their custom? This is a question that she will perhaps be better prepared to answer twelve months hence than at present.

At the most moderate calculation the nine non-slaveholding States are benefited to the amount of a hundred million of dollars per annum by their traffic intercourse with the South. When deprived of this, what will be their condition? Poverty, abject poverty, to the industrial masses—and ruin, positive ruin, to those who furnish them employment.

As a general rule, trade intercourse once destroyed is rarely ever re-established. As between the North and the South, if a suspension occurs, then existing material relations between them can never, under any circumstances, be resumed. The latter, when she establishes her commercial independence, will be as alien to the former as she now is to Russia.

There is not a product of any description of the non-slaveholding States that the slaveholding States may not entirely dispense with, such articles as they cannot import directly to vastly better advantage than they now receive them indirectly, they will soon learn to manufacture profitably.

Viewing the subject in this light, the Union may be regarded as practically at an end, as respects the future consumption of Northern products by Southern citizens, and the intercourse in travel between the one and the other. It will likely become as much a custom for Southern planters and others to embark at Southern ports for Europe, there to pass the summer months, as it has been heretofore for them to sojourn during those months in Northern cities and at Northern watering-places.

Never in the history of any country have politicians committed such stupendous blunders as have been committed by the politicians of the dominant party in the non-slaveholding States. They have almost as bad as cut the throats of the people whom they profess to love so dearly. Had they been actuated by sentiment of ordinary patriotism, or ordinary honesty, they would have encouraged unceasingly a spirit of devotion to the South, inasmuch as she was the best of friends—the benefactor which fed the toiling millions of their fellow-citizens.

But it is now too late for the making of adequate amends. The wind has been sown, and the whirlwind must be gathered. The South is at last in earnest, and her ACTION will be felt—distressfully felt—in the North before midsummer.—*States and Union.*

We learn that Jesse Wheeler, formerly County Surveyor of Guilford, has been arrested and held to bail for circulating Helper's book. It is understood that he has circulated at least fifty or sixty copies of the book in the County. No doubt Wheeler could disclose some important facts in relation to incendiary movements in that part of the State.

We learn that his Honor Judge Dick has issued writs for several persons in Randolph, charged with circulating Helper's book. The Judge has taken the matter in hand, and is determined to have a thorough investigation in every case.—*Raleigh Standard, 11th inst.*

Great books are not in everybody's reach; and it is a good work to give a little to those who have neither time nor means to get more.

The Harper's Ferry Insurrectionists.

One of the men who accompanied John Brown to Harper's Ferry, says the Providence (R. I.) Herald, had a sister in Maine, who was working for seventy-five cents a week to support her aged father and mother, but who was willing to spare something to bring her wandering brother home. The fellow was too busy in his work of philanthropy to heed her appeals, and now fills a dishonored grave. John Brown himself was not much better. The Pawtucket Gazette says: "A gentleman of Worcester, Mass., who went to North Elba, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. Brown to Virginia to receive the remains of her husband, gave an account of his journey after his return to Worcester.—We are informed that he found the family miserably poor—in want of the common necessaries of life, in fact—and that clothing had to be procured for Mrs. Brown before she could start on her journey. A sympathizer with Brown who heard the narrative, came away with the conviction that however strong might have been his sympathy for the "colored man," he could have cared little for his own white wife and children. Cook's philanthropy was rather more of the practical sort. If he did not look out for his wife, he certainly had an eye to the interests of some of her relatives. Here is an extract from a Charlestown letter to the New York Herald which throws some light upon his character:

"I have just learned an incident of Cook, which betrays the great philanthropy of his magnanimous heart for the slave. This I get from a gentleman who is perfectly cognizant of the fact. It is, that a few days previous to the Harper's Ferry affair, Cook was engaged in shooting at a target at Knoxville, four miles from the Ferry, with several boys.

"After he had done, he called on Mrs. Hughes, an aunt of his wife, and strongly advised her to sell a slave man, stating that there might 'something turn up to render him valueless;' that if she would consent to sell him, he knew a gentleman who would buy the man and give her $1000 for him. This was a strong point against Cook, and clearly proved his utter recklessness and weakness of character, and his real disposition. If such was a sample of his philanthropy and love of the slave, it is to be rejoiced at, that such a hypocrite has been punished in so appropriate a way."

The Cotton Crop.

Of all people in the world, the slaveholders of the South have been in their business and their pecuniary profits the most successful. Nothing like the magnitude of their large and continually increasing gains is known in the history of commerce and agriculture. The out-turn of the cotton crop the present year will be enormous, and that, too, after having had last year the largest crop ever before known. The price at which it sells is very high, and the demand takes off the product as fast as it can be carried to market, while the northern ships are taking it to market, as they will find at the close of the season, for less than the actual cost of transportation, as no return freights which will pay can be had.—There is not much danger of disunion on the part of the South under such circumstances, for with such palmy prosperity it is unnatural to find either ill nature or ferocity.

The receipts of cotton at the shipping ports last week reached 185,000 bales, swelling the excess over last year, to same date to 311,000 bales. Next week we shall have another heavy receipt, probably over 200,000 bales, and it seems now pretty certain that when we receive the accounts from the South up to 31st December, the receipts into the ports will show a total of 2,300,000 bales, or 500,000 more than to same period last year, an amount unprecedented in the history of the cotton trade.

The following are the estimates, by a leading and well informed house, for the cotton crop of the present year:

Receipts at New Orleans	1,900,000 bales
Receipts at Mobile	800,000 ..
Atlantic and Florida ports	1,200,000 ..
Texas Crop	250,000 ..
Interior receipts	100,000 ..
Total crop	4,250,000 ..

According to present appearances this may be set down as a minimum estimate, and it is quite possible the amount may be found at the close of the season nearly four and a half million bales.—*Boston Traveler.*

GOV. ELLIS.—The following article from the Charlotte *Democrat,* will meet the cordial approval of every Democrat in North-Carolina:

"DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—We notice that in various parts of the State Democratic meetings have been held for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 8th of March for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor, and to District Conventions to select delegates to the National Convention at Charleston.

In every meeting so far, the administration of Gov. Ellis has been cordially approved, and he recommended for re-nomination. We believe this is the sentiment of the Democracy of the whole State. Of course it is expected that we should be friendly disposed to Gov. Ellis and his administration, but we can say, sincerely, that in all our intercourse with politicians and public officers, we have never found one who was more anxious to discharge his duties honestly, fairly, and in such a way as would promote the interests of the State and her citizens, than John W. Ellis. While he is a decided party man, his actions are not governed entirely by political or sectional considerations, but by an earnest desire *to do right* and discharge the responsible duties of his official station so that North-Carolina may have honor and the people profit thereby."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., introduced in the Senate, yesterday, a bill to authorize the sale of Government arms to the States to such an extent as can be spared from the public supplies, and to repeal the law authorizing the appointment of civilians as superintendents of armories.

To-day the President sent in the correspondence upon Mexican affairs.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, made a speech, which he did not conclude, in reply to Mr. Pugh's resolution touching the ratification of Territorial laws by Congress.—Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., made a speech in advocacy of peaceable secession, and of the right of any State to secede.

Mr. Leake, of Va., made a speech, in which he assumed the right of any State to secede, as a defensive and not as an aggressive measure.

Mr. Wright, of Tenn., replied to Mr. Stokes, of the same State, and reprobated the course of the Americans in Congress. There was no further ballot for Speaker. Adjourned.

WHO KILLED BROWN'S MEN?—White Chokers.

After his recent Parisian orgies, in what condition will John Mitchell return to this country? He will come Bac-chan-alian.

A Brown Study.—Wendell Phillip's Library.
A Dressing Case.—Beau Brummell.
Cool Proceeding.—Driven Snow.
A Ship in Distress.—The Speakership.
The Game of the Edinburg Brewer.—Hop Scotch.
The Admonition of the Custom House.—Due—Your Duty.—"*Vanity Fair,*" *Jan. 7th.*

AN UNUSUAL LARGE ARRIVAL.—Yesterday afternoon, by the Southern train, Mr. Samuel McNich arrived in Charlotte, accompanied by about sixty stalwart and brawny armed sons of Erin, to labor on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad. An invasion of this kind is not only proper, but much to be desired. The immigrants are a jolly set of fellows, especially "Santa Anna," who says he is as good as any man in the crowd, and can show as fair a day's work as those who enjoy the use of both of their pedal extremities. They are a fine looking crowd and full of humor and genuine wit.—*Charlotte Bulletin, 11th inst.*

A LADY'S SPUNK.—A writer in the Charleston Courier relates the following:

"An Alexandria officer, who recently returned home with others, was asked if he intended going back to Charlestown. His reply was that "he would leave it to his wife." She decided that "it rested with himself to say which should go—she or himself—but there was one thing certain, she or himself would have to go, and he could take his choice."

Talk about Spartan women and Revolutionary heroines after that! The annals of ancient or modern time have never recorded anything in the line of chivalry yet that can beat this Virginia demonstration.

SANDED COTTON.—The committee on the subject of sanded cotton, appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Friday last, reported that they could devise no better method of checking the fraud than to require that the name of each planter be stamped upon his bales.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1860.

Duplin County.

The associate Editor of the *Journal* has just returned from Kenansville, which place he visited on business connected with this office, this being the week of Duplin County Court.

He found the appearance of the town very much improved by the removal of an old house which stood in the Court House square.

On Monday, the attendance on Court was not large, although the day was very fine. On Tuesday the weather was comparatively cold, and it threatened to snow in the forenoon, but turned warmer in the afternoon, and the attendance was large.

The Democrats held a meeting in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and district conventions. Strong Southern resolutions were passed. The proceedings will appear in a day or two.

The crops of last year appear to have been generally good. More bacon was made than usual. Money appears to be easy, and to circulate quite freely among our Duplin friends.

There is considerable anxiety manifested in regard to the present position of national affairs, and a strong feeling evinced in favour of non-intercourse with the North. By the way we understand that a new Volunteer Rifle Company has just been organized at Kenansville, and already numbers thirty members. Col. John J. Whitehead, Captain. The uniform is the same as that of the Wilmington Light Infantry, a very handsome one, certainly, but we would venture to suggest that a uniform made out of North Carolina Cassimere would be the thing in these non-intercourse times. It would look very well too.

Southern Inventions.

On Saturday last Mr. Napthali Ezekiel, of Richmond, Va., called in our office, bringing letters from the proprietors of the Richmond *Enquirer* and others, vouching for his reliability as a good citizen of the Old Dominion. Mr. Ezekiel has a nice growth of new hair upon his own head, where, according to his own affidavit and the testimony of others, he had been completely bald before using his Hair Restorative, which has brought it out. Mr. Lippitt is the agent for the sale of the article in Wilmington.

On Saturday also, we took a ride in a buggy with a spring back, newly invented by a mechanic of Edgefield district, S. C. The invention is simple, but greatly conducive to the comfort of the rider as we can testify after trial. Mr. S. Dike, who is at the City Hotel, is the agent for the sale of rights.

Union Meetings.

We have read a good deal about Union meetings at the North, and we have also read diatribes in Northern papers because similar meetings were not held at the South. The inference drawn by these Northern papers was, that the North was altogether self-sacrificing and the South was altogether selfish.

How far do the history of the country and the actual facts of the case bear out these assumptions? With an almost immaterial exception the whole territory ceded by the States to the General Government, for the purpose of strengthening the Union, was given by Virginia and North Carolina. Why should Virginia and North Carolina give fresh pledges of their nationality? One gave the Northwest, as a free gift to the Confederacy, another gave Tennessee. Beyond this, we have stood beside the tomb of Washington, in Virginia, and beside the birth-place of Jackson, in North Carolina, the latter being but a Sabbath day's journey from the place where independence was first declared in Mecklenburg.

The South has given everything for the Union and she calls back none of her gifts. Why should *she* hold Union Meetings? She has done nothing to weaken the Union. She has attacked the rights of nobody. She has asked for nothing more than equality in a Union for the formation of which she sacrificed more than the whole North is worth. Tennessee and all the North Western States are the gifts of Virginia and North Carolina to the Union. Are these not pledges enough?

We think they are. All that North Carolina asks is equality. She claims no supremacy. She cannot get more from the Union than she gave. She can hardly get as much.

The City of Jeddo.

An American officer on the steamship Powhattan, writing to the Boston Courier, from Jeddo, Japan, under date of the 8th Oct., 1859, gives an interesting account of that remarkable city, which, according to his statement, exceeds in size and population any city now in existence or that has existed. It stretches some 20 miles along the beach of the bay or gulf of Jeddo, and extends inward some twelve and a half miles. The population is estimated by Mr. Harris, our Minister there, at three millions. The correspondent of the *Courier* thinks that it is under-estimated, and that in fact it is nearly twice as populous.

Death of Lord Macauley.

Among the announcements contained in the news by the last steamer from Europe, is the death of the celebrated essayist, historian and poet, T. Babington Macauley, not long since called to the House of Lords as Baron Macauley, a compliment never before bestowed upon a literary man in England.

Lord Macauley was engaged, previous to his death, upon the great work of his life—his history of England, but less fortunate than his lamented cotemporary, Washington Irving, he did not live to complete it, as Irving did his life of Washington.

Lord Macauley was one of those brilliant writers, whose unbounded learning, fertility of language, and aptness of illustration gave to his reviews of works, a value above that attaching to the works themselves.—We remember the sensation created by his article on the trial of Warren Hastings. It was a perfect gallery of pictures, and now, when of course our own tastes have somewhat changed, and we have less admiration for mere fine writing than we had at our outset in life, we still admire Macauley's essays almost as much as ever, although we cannot think his style suited for a sustained work like the history of England.

Irving, F. DeQuincey, Macauley, the names with which we have been familiar are rapidly passing away, and as yet we do not see how their places are to be filled, but we presume that they *will* be filled.

An Extra Session.—The Newbern Progress.

The Newbern *Progress* of Saturday rather excepts to some remarks of ours in reference to the proposition to call an extra session of the Legislature. We said that some bitter opponents of the Democracy had in this connection indulged themselves in a sneer at Governor Ellis as being lacking in decision, afraid of responsibility, etc.

Now, we were not aware that the *Progress* or its correspondents *had* so sneered at Governor Ellis,—we did not suppose that, to use our words in the article excepted to, the *Progress* or its correspondents "would be the first to denounce the Governor if he *did* call an extra session—would be among the first to howl over its extravagance, and the first to deprecate any action the Legislature might be disposed to take." Certainly any persons to whom our language would apply, must be classed among the bitter opponents of Democracy. If we are mistaken in supposing that it does *not* apply to the *Progress* or its correspondents, that paper can of course inform us of our error.

For the rest—the *Progress* will have seen that Governor Ellis has already expressed himself fully, and we think satisfactorily upon the subject of an extra session. We must say that we agree fully with his Excellency.

The Revenue Laws.

During the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, a movement was made to change the Constitution of the State so as to alter the basis of taxation, so far, at least, as negro property is concerned. That movement, whether emanating from Mr. Bledsoe or Mr. Turner, fell dead, flat, and dead and flat it ought to have been permitted to rest, at least until the debt contracted upon the present basis should have been discharged.

Such is not the case, however. The agitation has been renewed, and during the week of the State Fair, it assumed substantive form, although that form did very inadequately shadow forth the scope and aims of the movement. Said to be a local, Wake County movement, it was really a movement to initiate a fresh agitation throughout the State, to awaken controversies, local and sectional jealousies, and to give force to all the fancied antagonisms of class or occupation. That such would be the course of events we felt convinced at the time, as we also felt that the time selected was perhaps the most inappropriate one that the investigations of the highest ingenuity could have discovered. That such was the opinion of the most thoughtful and conservative Democrats, we know, for we had abundant means of ascertaining this fact, as also that they deprecated this agitation as much as we could do, and that they foresaw, as we did, the proportions it might possibly assume.

Without now going into an examination of the address put father in the name of the Working Men of Wake County, we will say, with all due respect to the Revenue Committee of the last Legislature, as well as to the writer of the Address in question, that in our humble opinion there are some items in the present tax bill that might very well be dispensed with, and still get along without adding anything to existing rates, even for the purpose of meeting any amount of debt likely to be incurred for the completion of works to which the State is committed. The tax on salaries is one of these items that might be struck out, and some other matters might be modified, and we think will be.

Upon the basis of the new assessment, now being made, the present rates of taxation, together with the returns from the public works, will be sufficient to pay all necessary interest and provide a sinking fund, while at the same time permitting the removal of some obnoxious features from the tax book. With a debt contracted or agreed to be contracted under one system and in pursuance of one definite understanding, the attempt to make such a radical change in the revenue system as would saddle one section with an undue and unbargained for amount of responsibility would be such an injustice as would justify repudiation, if anything could.

We do not wish to impugn motives, nor indeed, do we wish to add much to what we have already said upon the subject of *ad valorem*, so far as a change in the constitution is concerned. But whether we wish it or not, the option of permitting the discussion to pass by, is no longer with us. The speech made by Mr. Bledsoe in advocacy of his plan, has been thrown broadcast over the State. The address of the Working Men's Association, of Wake County, after appearing in the columns of the metropolitan organ of the dominant party, has been also scattered over the State in pamphlet form, while "A Native," also, through the columns of the *Standard* carries on the war, his signature being adopted apparently in contradistinction from and by way of reflection upon some of the opponents of *ad valorem*, as understood by "A Native," and who have not the advantage of being "natives."

We do not care to copy articles from the columns of anti-Southern papers, in which this agitation is referred to as an evidence of a branch of the "irrepressible conflict" in a Southern State, and we only refer to them as illustrating our previous remark about the peculiar inappropriateness of the time selected, while every mail was eagerly expected to bring more news from Harper's Ferry, for the Harper's Ferry outrage took place on the Sunday preceding the movement and meeting in Raleigh. Understand us plainly—far be it from us even in thought to connect any respectable body of citizens of North Carolina with the raid of John Brown—no doubt the members of the Working Men's Association of Wake County, if called upon, would have rallied as promptly to the defence of the South as any men South of the Potomac. We speak of the unfortunately inappropriate conjuncture of time and circumstances existing at the period selected to initiate this agitation in regular form.

We do not pretend to assert that *per se* there is any infidelity to the South in the proposition to change the basis of taxation so far as negroes are concerned, because we know that a similar basis to that contemplated exists already in more than one Southern State, but the circumstances in the States referred to are essentially different from those in which we are placed—what works well and fairly with them, would with us result in saddling one section with nearly all the burdens of an already contracted debt, and all the responsibility for debts to be hereafter contracted.

So apparent is the fact that this change in the Constitution would throw nearly all the burdens of the State upon the East, that an intelligent correspondent of the Ashevills *News*, while advocating it, insists upon another change being simultaneously made. He insists upon the basis of representation in the Senate being also changed for the reason that upon the basis of taxation, the East paying all or nearly all the taxes, would have all the power in that body. We go for something like justice—something like plighted faith.

Lecture.—The first lecture of the series before the Wilmington Library Association, was delivered last night at Thalian Hall by the Rev. Bishop Atkinson.—The character of the lecture was historical, and the parallels which the distinguished speaker drew between different ages and countries and the social and political developements in each, displayed that learning, judgment and reflection, which all concede to him. The very intelligent audience was both pleased and instructed.

From the Charleston Courier.

Work for Planters.—As the time is at hand when intelligent and active planters and farmers are busily engaged in preparing for the next crop, we invite renewed attention to the advantages and established claims and valuable qualities of the manures and land stimulants offered by Rhett & Robson, of this city, as General Agents for B. M. Rhodes & Co., of Baltimore.

We have from time to time published testimonials from well known gentlemen, and we now ask attention to a letter lately received from Col. Nettles, of Darlington, S. C:

Darlington, S. C., Dec. 14, 1859.

Messrs. B. M. Rhodes & Co., Baltimore.—*Gentlemen*:—Your letter written in September, making enquiries in reference to Rhodes' Super-Phosphate, would have been answered sooner, but I have been waiting to get through gathering my crop, before writing. I find more difference this year, between it and the Guano, than any previous year. I attribute it to the great disposition in the Cotton, throughout all our section to the rust. Where I applied the Rhodes' Manure, has not had the rust as bad as where the Guano was applied alone, though in some parts of my plantation, where I applied it, the Cotton was not exempted from the rust.

I have made some experiments this year with the two manures, planting the same lands, say from twelve to fifteen rows across my fields, in different qualities of land, and find that where I applied Rhodes' Super Phospate, the yield has been from a fourth to one-third more per acre, than from lands where I applied the Peruvian Guano.

Yours respectfully, J. B. NETTLES.

Mr. B. M. Rhodes, of the firm largely and exclusively engaged in manufacturing and supplying this Super-Phosphate, is now in this city, and will be pleased to give additional information, and exhibit testimonials and certificates. A chemical analysis from Prof. C. Upham Shepard, will be furnished at an early day.

Mr. Rhodes may be addressed at the Mills House, or at the Counting Office of the Agents, Rhett & Robson, North Atlantic Wharf.

E. A. Keith, Esq., is Agent for the sale of this fertilizer in Wilmington. See Advertisement.—Jour.

Robbery.—We learn that the office of Messrs. J. C. Smith & Co. was entered during Saturday night, and a small amount of money (some $13) taken from the iron safe.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

The Presage.—Newspapers are springing up. We have a paper, and a very fair looking country paper too from Hendersonville, the County seat of Henderson County, N. C. Its name is the *Presage*, but what it presages we hardly know. However, it is whig in politics, is published weekly by Joel L. Clayton, at $1 50 in advance. As before remarked, it hails from the village of Hendersonville, and Hendersonville lies twenty-one miles south of Asheville; the village was commenced about twenty years ago, the County of which it is the seat of justice having been cut off from Buncombe in 1837. The location is healthy and the scenery delightful. The water is cool and the whiskey refreshing. There are ten stores, two hotels, one military institute, one academy, four churches, four blacksmith shops, two carriage shops, one cabinet shop, one tailor, one boot and shoe maker, one livery stable, one watch maker and jeweller, one baker, *four* lawyers, two doctors, and two newspapers, to wit: The *Baptist Telescope* and the *Presage*. Many of the houses are of brick, some of polished native rock, and some are "elegantly constituted of wood."

All of which we learn from the *Presage*.

The High Point Reporter.—We have the first number of the above paper, of which James H. Moore is Editor and Proprietor. It is of fair size and appearance although not equal to the desire of the editor, who designs enlarging and improving it. The tone of the paper is unexceptionable, and we trust it may survive and become successful and useful.

High Point is wholly the result of the N. C. Railroad, on the East side of which the village is built, at the point where it crosses the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. It is a great point for the shipment of produce from the upper Yadkin country, and for the forwarding of goods to that country. Out of this has grown up a trade, and upon this trade the village has been built. It has now good stores, several branches of mechanical business, educational institutions, etc.—As its name indicates it is a high point, being the highest point upon the whole line of the N. C. Railroad, and from its location it is free from local disease.—Trinity College, formerly Normal College, is not far distant, and the High Point Female High School is at the village and said to be a very excellent School.—Whether it will sustain a paper remains to be seen. If it can it ought to, as nothing else can do so much to bring the rising town into notice abroad.

Painful Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, a youth named Piver, while gunning not far from town, met with a most painful accident by the bursting of his gun. One of his hands was terribly mangled, and he will probably lose a great part of it. It was dressed by Dr. Wm. P. Hill. Piver lives some distance from town, at least so we heard, and being without means, could not remain here, nor yet well go home. Some provision for cases of this kind would meet one of the demands of humanity.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

For the Journal.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1859.

At a meeting of some gentlemen, engaged in agriculture in New Hanover County, N. C., for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society,—

Dr. Wm. A. Berry was called to the Chair, and W. Reston requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair,

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the undersigned, believing that the formation of an Agricultural Society in the county would conduce much to the renovation of our worn-down lands, and to our mutual benefit, have

Resolved, To form ourselves into a Society, to be called the "New Hanover Agricultural Society."

Resolved, That the officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Society and preserve order; to determine all questions by a vote of the Society. He may put a question, sitting, but rise to receive a vote. He shall also have the casting vote. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep a faithful record of the minutes of the Society in a book kept for that purpose—to collect all dues and distribute the same under the direction of the Society, and render an annual balance sheet.

The Society shall consist of not less than thirty nor more than two hundred members, and twenty members shall constitute a quorum. Honorary members may be elected to the privileges of the Society. The Society shall meet every Tuesday of the Term of County Court, at two o'clock, P. M. No subject of discussion or conversation shall be introduced unless it is akin to Agriculture. Any application for withdrawal, shall be made in writing; and no application shall be received until all arrearages have been paid. No article of the constitution shall be altered, annulled or amended, without being sanctioned by the vote of a majority of the Society. The initiation fee of the Society shall be fifty cents. The fine for inexcusable absence from the meetings of the Society, shall be ten cents. Each member shall make a quarterly subscription of ten cents, to be collected by the Secretary. Any three members, after due notice, may call a meeting. In case of the death or resignation of any officer, his place shall be filled by ballot at the first meeting thereafter.

At each meeting of the Society, some member shall be selected to deliver a lecture at the next meeting, and the place of meeting designated.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows, viz:

President.—Dr. Wm. A. Berry.

Vice-Presidents.—Gen. Alex. McRae, D. McMillan, A. C. Smith.

Executive Committee.—O. L. Fillyaw, O. F. Alexander, W. D. Smith. D. McMillan.

Managers.—R. H. Grant, C. W. Bradley, Thos. D. Meares, Rob't Maxwell, Alex. McRae, Jno. St. George.

Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Reston.

It was suggested that it might promote the object of the Society, and, at the same time afford amusement to its members, to enter into a competition for a prize, to be awarded for the largest yield of Indian Corn on an acre of land. After some pleasant discussion, the following programme was agreed upon for the sweep stakes for 1860—conditions to wit: Competitors to reside in the neighborhood. Any person may become a competitor by sending in his name, accompanied with five dollars, to the Secretary of the Society. Each competitor must select two or more persons, acquainted with the character of his land, who shall mark off one acre, which in their opinion will not yield exceeding ten bushels of Corn. The mode of cultivation, manuring, &c., to be left to the choice and judgment of the competitor. Any variety of Indian Corn may be used, the product to be gathered and measured in the presence of two or more persons, (members.) The certificate of the quantity, together with the quality of the land and the mode of cultivation, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Society.

The competitor making the largest yield to be entitled to one half the sum contributed by the competitors, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent., which will be retained for the support of the Society. The competitor making the second best yield, will be entitled to two thirds of the remaining half, subject to a like deduction of 15 per cent., to be retained for the purpose named.—And the party making the third best yield to be entitled to the remainder of the stakes raised, subject to the same deduction as above stated.

Should evidence reach the Society of any unfair management on the part of any competitor, his name shall be stricken from the list of competitors, and his money refunded.

No other business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

W. A. BERRY, M. D., Chairman.

W. Reston, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: There is a fault somewhere, and we who consume Gas have just and sufficient cause for complaint—first, at the extravagant price per 1000 feet, ($6 00); and next, at the *quality* of Gas furnished. When one pays the *highest* price for an article, 'tis expected that he shall get the *best*. Not so with Gas. 'Tis poor—*very* poor.

Is there no remedy? Must we submit? The question is asked in all candor. Let it be so answered.

Yours enquiringly, CONSUMER.

Accident at the Railroad.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday morning of last week an accident of quite a serious nature occurred on the portion of the Wil., Char. and Ruth. Railroad embraced in Mr. Jno; McLendon's contract, about a mile north of this village. On that morning Mr. McLendon's hands were engaged in digging under a bank of earth about fifteen feet high, and had made good progres, when a large mass gave way and fell upon a colored woman belonging to Mr. McLendon, and a white man named Elisha Segoe. The woman died in about an hour after being removed from the ground. Mr. Segoe had his leg crushed from his knee downward.—*Wadesboro Argus, 12th inst.*

From the Standard.

Important Letter from Gov. Ellis.

We are indebted to the courtesy of His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, for the following proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Chatham County, together with his reply, on the subject of a called session of the Legislature. Whatever difference of opinion may exist among our citizens on the subject, all will concede to the Governor integrity of purpose and a firm determination to omit nothing which, in his judgment, may be necessary to protect the vital interests of the State:—

Public Meeting in Chatham County.

A public meeting was held in the Court House in Pittsboro', Chatham county, on Wednesday, 28th December, 1859. J. J. Jackson, Esq., arose and explained the object of the meeting to be, that the Governor of the State be requested to convene the Legislature, with a view to such legislative action as was necessary to put the State in such posture of military defence as the crisis demands, and in explanation of his views, read the letter of the Governor to Mr. Abernathy, of Lincolnton, published in the last *Standard*.

Mr. J. then moved, for the organization of the meeting, that Dr. John A. Hanks be called to the Chair, and that Dr. D. S. Waddell be appointed Secretary; which motions were unanimously adopted.

A committee of three persons, viz: Hugh Waddell, J. J. Jackson and N. A. Ramsay, Esqs., was appointed to present Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who retired, and after a short time offered, through their chairman, the following resolutions, to wit:

Whereas, recent and startling events have taught the Southern States the imperative necessity of being thoroughly prepared to defend, at every hazard, their firesides and their altars: and whereas, by a recent letter from his Excellency, the Governor, to Mr. Abernathy, of Lincolnton, it appears that there are not only *no arms* of the latest and best kind in possession of the State, but that our militia system is so defective that there are not even officers in commission, in sundry parts of the State, to whom orders could be issued in cases of emergency, thus exposing the utter defencelessness of our people; and whereas, by the said letter of his Excellency, it is confessed that without legislative provision, it is not in the power of the Executive to make the necessary preparation for defence: be it therefore

Resolved, That in view of the dangers now threatening the slaveholding States, it is the part of wisdom, no less than of true courage, to place such States in the attitude of full military defence in as short time as possible.

Resolved, That reluctant to believe her people would ever be called on to meet such an emergency as is now upon us, and law-abiding herself, North Carolina has confided in the loyalty of her sister States, and made no preparations for *intestine war*, for the same reason that ancient Rome provided no punishment for the crime of *Parricide*.

Resolved, That though unprepared with the munitions of war, the spirit of her people in defence of her rights is not unworthy of their ancestors, whose voice was *first* heard to call "the embattled" armies of America to the field.

Resolved, That in placing our beloved State in a posture of military defence, it is necessary that there should be immediate Legislative action, and we, therefore, most respectfully request that the Executive of the State will take the necessary steps to convene the Legislature at as early period as possible.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of three persons, who shall transmit to His Excellency, the Governor, the foregoing resolutions, accompanied by a letter respectfully urging the propriety and necessity of an immediate convocation of the General Assembly of this State.

All which resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting. The Chairman subsequently appointed Messrs. H. Waddell, J. J. Jackson, and N. A. Ramsey the Committee under the 5th resolution. The meeting, on motion, then adjourned.

J. A. HANKS, Chairman.

D. S. Waddell, Secretary.

LETTER FROM GOV. ELLIS.

Executive Office,
Raleigh, Jan. 10th, 1860.

Gentlemen: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., enclosing a copy of the resolutions recently adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Chatham county,—one of which urges the necessity of a special session of the General Assembly.

These resolutions manifest, upon the part of the citizens of your county, a zeal in behalf of the public welfare deserving of all commendation, and for which they will doubtless receive the thanks of the people of the State.

Like sentiments to those contained in the resolutions, having been expressed to me by many intelligent citizens, I consider it as not inappropriate, and, indeed, but respectful to them to make known, publicly, my own views upon the subject, and will avail myself of the opportunity offered by your communication, of doing so. It is not to be denied that a sense of insecurity pervades, at this time, the public mind to a very considerable extent arising principally out of the fact of a want, in the present disturbed condition of public affairs, of an organization of our military forces, and effective arms to place in their hands.

Fully appreciating the magnitude of the causes that have given rise to these apprehensions, and sensible of the persistent efforts of the evil disposed persons who would disturb our peace, I nevertheless entertain the opinion that the public need apprehend no immediate aggressions by force of arms. To my mind our danger lies not in that direction. The attacks most to be feared are those coming under the specious forms of law,—more quiet and insidious in their approaches, but none the less fatal in their results.

I have every confidence that our ordinary police force will be found fully and entirely adequate to the preservation of the public peace until the time designated by law for the meeting of the Legislature; and then, the representatives of the people, having fully in view the perils that threaten us in the future, will have an opportunity of making ample and timely preparations to meet them.

You may rest assured, that could I for a moment feel that either persons or property could not be completely protected by existing laws duly administered, I would not hesitate, with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the Legislature.

It is true, several useful measures might be adopted were that body now in session,—among them the organization and arming of the militia, a measure required as well as by an act of Congress, as by the most ordinary prudence. Yet this does not present a case of over-ruling and absolute necessity which alone would justify me in convening the Legislature in special session.

I deem it important too, to avoid all such action as would tend to increase the excitement now existing among our people, justly as this excitement has been provoked; and in my opinion such a measure would greatly tend to that result.

When the Legislature meets in regular session, we will have an opportunity of looking calmly on the events of the past year, and the dangers that lie ahead of us,—and that real danger does surround us, it would be criminal in a public officer to attempt to conceal,—which frame of mind will be the more propitious to discreet and considerate Legislation. In times of real public peril, above all others, legislation should proceed with dignity and solemnity, negativing all suspicion of the influences of passion, and thereby securing more surely the obedience of our own people and the respect of all others.

This should especially be the case in our State, for the faith which North Carolina has ever scrupulously kept with all men, leaves no doubt that resolves enacted in her halls of legislation will be surely and scrupulously enforced.

"Always deliberating considerately and discreetly, resolving with decision, and executing those resolves with certainty, boldness, vigor and courage," is the policy, as stated in my inaugural address, most consistent with the dignified character which North Carolina has ever borne among the States of the Union, and one that ought not to be departed from.

In arriving at the conclusion that it is not now necessary to convene the General Assembly, I have done so after mature reflection and under the most solemn convictions of the responsibilities resting upon me, and with every deference to the opinions of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to the contrary.

At the same time, I deem it my duty to say, that I shall labor assiduously to keep myself timely advised of public events, and should any occurrence render such a measure necessary, I will not delay to convene the Legislature and take all such other steps as may be called for by the honor and interest of the State.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
JNO. W. ELLIS.

Hon. Hugh Waddell, J. J. Jackson, Esq., N. A. Ramsay, Esq., Committee.

Triumph of Justice.—*New York, Jan. 13.*—At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company at Halifax, on Thursday last, and after a labored attempt on the part of Messrs. Cogswell, Morton, Moore and their partizan directors to sustain the board in its partiality to private speculators in the matter of the European news, the stockholders disapproved of the conduct of the board by a decided majority, and placed the newsmen in their places. The latter promptly evinced their sense of justice and their appreciation of the general telegraph rules of the country by ordering the immediate abrogation of the contract between the company and the news speculators, and also instructing the operators at the Halifax and all other stations to transmit all messages in the exact order of their delivery, thus re-establishing the old and just rule upon the Nova Scotia lines of "first come, first served," with which the press and the whole public are or should be perfectly satisfied. The first steamer's report under the new arrangement came through from Halifax direct last evening, and we presume all future European news reports will come through without unnecessary delay.

The Indiana Convention.—*Indianapolis, Jan. 13.*—The Convention adjourned this morning at 1 o'clock. The majority of the candidates on the State ticket are administration men. A series of resolutions were adopted in favor of a strict construction of the constitution; declaring that it is inexpedient to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; endorsing the principles of the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; calling on the democratic members of the House of Representatives from Indiana to stand firmly by the regular democratic nominee; in favor of an honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba; denouncing the laws recently enacted in Massachusetts in regard to foreign born citizens; wishing success to Mr. Buchanan's administration; instructing the delegates to the Charleston convention to cast their votes as a unit for Mr. Douglas; denouncing the Harper's Ferry raid; favoring the giving of homesteads to actual settlers; re-affirming the principles of the Cincinnati platform as expounded in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance; and opposing the reopening of the slave trade.

Cotton Ship Burnt at Sea.—*Charleston, Jan. 14.*—Information has been received here that the ship Charlotte, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, has been burnt at sea.—She was of nearly 1000 tons register, and owned in Bath, Me. She had on board a cargo of cotton, valued at $200,000. No further particulars.

Typos in San Francisco.—There are said to be now in San Francisco 186 practical printers, of whom 73 are regular hands on the daily papers. Most of the balance, according to the Bulletin, are in book and job offices.

Teach the Woman to Save.

There's the secret. A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best savings bank yet established—one that receives deposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if "the women" would imbibe it at once, they would cultivate and adhere to it, and thus may when they were not aware of it would be laying the foundation for a competence security in a stormy time, and shelter in a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house has a large field to save in, and the best way to make her comprehend it is for her to keep an account of current expenses. Probably not one wife in ten has an idea how much are the expenditures of herself or family. Where from one or two thousand dollars are expended annually there is a chance to save something, if the attempt is only made. Let the housewife take the idea—act upon it—and strive over it—and she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds—where before she thought it impossible. This is a duty—not a prompting of avarice—a moral obligation that rests upon "the woman" as well as the men; but it is a duty, we are sorry to say, that is cultivated very little, even among those who preach the most, and regard themselves as examples in most matters. "Teach the women to save," is a good enough maxim to be inserted in the next edition of "Poor Richard's Almanac."

Hogue Respited.—We learn that Erastus Hogue, confined in the jail of this County under sentence of death for the murder of Parish has been respited by Gov. Ellis until the 21st of December, 1860.

Raleigh Standard.

Slavery in Nebraska.

Augusta, January 13.—A St. Louis dispatch states that a bill for abolishing slavery has passed the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, but it is expected that the Governor will veto it.

Hung.

We have been reliably informed than an incendiary was discovered in Clarendon District, taken in hands by a Vigilance Committee and hung. We have not heard any of the particulars. From the summary penalty inflicted, the evidence must have been very palpable and the offence heinous.—*South Carolinian 14th inst.*

A Presidential Candidate.—*Louisville, Jan. 12.* The Opposition members of the Tennessee Legislature have nominated John Bell as a Union candidate for the Presidency.

From Washington City.—*Washington, Jan. 13.*—The War Department has ordered from the inventors one thousand of Josslyn's breech loading carbines, after a severe test of their merits by the board of officers of the navy. The Department had previously ordered five hundred rifles, on the same principles, for testing their service.

Later from Havana.—*Charleston Jan. 13.*—The steamship Isabel has arrived, bringing Havana dates to the 10th inst. New sugar was arriving freely; but there wer no salse. The arrivals of molasses were light.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention.—*Frankfort, Jan. 11.*—The democratic convention adjourned yesterday, after passing the majority report, amended by additional and more ultra demands for a slave code. An ineffectual effort was made to endorse the Cincinnati platform. Douglas and Illinois politicians were denounced.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.—*Chicago, Jan. 13.*—The annual message of Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, was delivered to the Legislature yesterday. The finances of the State are shown to be in a prosperous condition. The slavery question is discussed at considerable length. Gov. Randall favors no compromise, denounces the disunion sentiments uttered in Congress as unpatriotic, undignified and disgraceful, and declares that every attempt at disunion should be rewarded with the halter.

Union Meeting at Albany, N. Y.—*Albany, Jan. 13.*—A Union meeting was held at the capitol grounds last night, and was attended by over 4,000 persons.—Hon. Garret Y. Lansing presided, and all parties were represented in the list of vice-presidents. Mr. Lansing and Hon. Henry J. Raymond addressed the meeting.—Horatio Seymour and John V. L. Pruyn also spoke.—Resolutions were adopted expressing devotion to the Union and condemning both extremes of North and South.

From the Washington States and Union.

A Merited Compliment.—The following merited compliment to the Hon. Warren Winslow, we find in the Washington correspondence of the Ohio Statesman. As we took occasion to state a few days ago, no member has been more indefatigable in his exertions to effect an organization of the House adversely to the Abolitionists than himself:

"The best manager on the Democratic side of the House in all these complications, is Governor Warren Winslow, of North Carolina. He has been here two terms; is an accomplished scholar and parliamentarian; is an old legislator in his own State; and has a tact which, while it will not make personal enemies even of political opponents, can control his own friends and bring about results. If any one could have piloted our party into a successful issue on the Speaker, that man is Gov. Winslow. His efforts have been unceasing; his suavity undiminished; his position as the head of the Democratic committee has been used to its full extent; but as yet all is of no avail.

U. S. Treasury Receipts.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The receipts into the Treasury the past week, from all sources, are about two millions, making the total amount subject to draft about six and a half millions.

Union Meeting at Bangor.—Bangor, Me., Jan. 13.—The Union Meeting in this city was largely attended, the galleries of the hall being crowded with ladies. The Hon. J. W. Hathaway presided. Speeches were made by the Hon. George Evans and others, and letters read in unison with the objects of the meeting from the Hon. Edward Everett, Franklin Pierce, and other distinguished gentlemen. Strong Union and conservative resolutions were passed.

Mexican News.

New Orleans, January 12.—The Juarez Government have directed Pesquiera immediately to revoke his order expelling Capt. Stone from Sonora, and that he shall invite his return. These directions, it is thought, Pesquiera will refuse to obey. He is now raising troops for some mysterious purposes.

A combined French and Spanish fleet is expected at Vera Cruz to enforce the pecuniary demands of Spain on Mexico. This report comes from both the English and French Legations in Mexico.

The Liberals have obtained several victories over the Church troops in Tehuantepec.

Gen. Alvarez is acting against Cubos.

Zacatecas has been retaked by the Liberals.

From Pike's Peak.—*Leavenworth, K. T., Jan. 12.* The Pike's Peak express arrived this afternoon with $2 2,000 in gold. Business was rather dull at Denver city. Many miners were returning to resume operations in consequence of the mildness of the weather. Several extensive quartz discoveries had been made, large quantities being taken out ready for crushing. There was great deficiency in proper machinery for the mines.—Pyrite of iron had been found to a great extent, and on being tested proved capable of yielding a large proportion of gold.

We have frequent occasion to note the unswerving fidelity of the State of North Carolina to every obligation, public or social. The high prices that her State bonds have always commanded in the money market, amidst every pressure and panic, has been the subject of observation abroad and a source of pride to every friend of the State. The fidelity and zeal of her officials, especially her treasurer, is worthy of all praise.

Nat Intelligence.

Alabama Democratic Convention.—*Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 15.*—The State Convention takes the highest Southern ground, insisting upon territorial protection and negativing Douglasism. The report was adopted, the Forsyth Delegation objecting. Resolutions were adopted, requiring the Alabama Platform to be endorsed before the nomination by the Charleston Convention, otherwise, the delegates should withdraw.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates at large: Leroy Hope Walker, John A. Winston, W. L. Yancey, David W. Baine, Alexander B. Meek, Levi M. Laidley, Francis T. Lyon and Henry D. Smith.

Trial of Conspirators.—The Legislature of Virginia having authorized a special term of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, Judge Parker has directed notice to be given that the term will be commenced on the first day of February next. It is understood that Stephens and Hazlet, two of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, will then be tried. Business not reached at the last regular term is also to be dispatched.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Rev. D. B——, of Philadelphia, is noted for brief, sententious sayings in the pulpit, and out of it.—As he was coming down Chestnut street one day, a gentleman asked him: "Sir, can you tell me how to find out the Sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "every time you earn five dollars, spend them."

Additional European News by the Steamers Hungarian and New York.

England.—The affairs of the steamship Great Eastern Company remain in *statu quo* pending the arbitration between the company and Scott Russell.

The ship Bleroye Castle, from Liverpool for Australia has been wrecked in the English channel. All on board (six hundred and twenty-two passengers and thirty-four crew) are supposed to have perished.

The ship Lady Franklin from Liverpool for Maranham collided at sea with an unknown ship. The latter was sunk immediately, only one man being saved.

The government has determined to issue to the rifle volunteers an additional number of long Enfield rifles.

The Duke of Malakoff has arrived in London.

Measures have been taken to place the Chatham dock yard in a thorough state of defence.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 28.—Lord Hastings is dead. A great riot occurred on Sunday night among the military in camp at Aldershott. Three militiamen where shot dead. Six soldiers were arrested with rifles loaded with ball cartridges.

The London Times' correspondent in British Columbia complains of the American authorities at San Juan, both civil and military. He says they have been guilty of many petty acts calculated to annoy the British authorities.

France.—The Paris Constitutionnel says:—The London Times is correct in considering the pamplet entitled "The Pope and the Congress" as a political expression of good understanding and conciliation between England and France, and may congratulate itself on the result. It says, further, that France is far from intending the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, but will, on the contrary, consolidate it.

The Bishop of Orleans has written a violent answer to the recent pamphlet on the Romish question.

It is reported at Paris that M. Guizot is engaged on a pamphlet treating of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Danubian Principalities are about contracting a loan of sixty millions of francs with France; Russia and Prussia pledging the landed property of the convents.

The Minister of France at Rome has been obliged to sell two million francs of the consolidated funds.

The government has abandoned the prosecution of Montalembert for the recent pamphlet on the Pope.

The Paris flour market is heavy and partially lower, but wheat is firm.

The accounts from the Paris Bourse are unfavorable, but discounts were very active.

Spain.—No new battles had occurred in Morocco.—The Spanish army occupies a line three leagues in extent, with three redoubts and entrenchments.

Italy.—Advices from Turin say that the French pamphlet on the Pope and the Congress caused an immense sensation throughout Italy.

Colonel Cadogan, attache of the British legation in Piedmont, has been ordered to proceed to the headquarters of Gen. Fanti, at Bologna. This is considered a new proof of the interest taken by the British government in Central Italy.

China and Japan.—The advices by overland mail from Calcutta are to Nov. 22d, and Hong Kong to Nov. 15th. Nothing was doing at Calcutta. The prices of the leading articles are too high to admit of speculation.

The Chinese government is preparing for defence against the expeditions of France and England.

The advices from Japan confirm the previous reports that the embassy for the United States would leave in February, with a large retinue of subordinates. Confidence was increasing between the Japanese and foreigners.

The advices from China indicate that the trade would not be interrupted by the anticipated war.

Russia.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Russian government is negotiating for the purchase of the southern half of the Island of Saghalian, the other half of which it already holds.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte had called on Europe to settle the Suez question in its political bearing, as guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish empire.

The French minister and four other ambassadors had agreed to the arrangement.

The Latest.

Vienna, Wednesday, Dec. 28.—A telegram from Prince Metternich to Count Reichberg, says that Count Walewski declares to the diplomatic corps at Paris that while he remains at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress," should not be considered the programme of the French ministry.

London, Thursday night, Dec. 29.—The English funds have had a slight relapse, and the Paris Bourse had been similarly affected.

The Paris Pays contains an article signed M. de Cassquie, which says that the pamphlet entitled the Pope and the Congress has been wrongly interpreted by the newspapers. He says that the pamphlet does not propose to deprive the Pope of the Legations, but only advises him to submit to the present state of things, and proclaims the necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope. M. de C. adds: "The pamphlet confines itself to announcing an opinion, while the Congress alone will decide, and ever after that the church will remain full and entire."

Paris, Thursday, P. M.—After official hours an official notice was posted on the Bourse, denying that the Papal Nuncio intended to visit Paris.

Rentes, after touching 68f. 55c. rose to 68. 80c.

Prince Gortschakoff leaves St. Petersburg for the Paris Congress on the 31st of December.

The chief Spanish representative will be Calderon Cotlantes, Senor Martinez Rosa having declined.

A telegram from Rome confirms the previous report that the Pope refuses to be represented in Congress, Carninal Antonelli having notified Count be Grammont to that effect.

How the Irrepressible is Working!—We learn from a reliable source, that Wheeler & Wilson, extensive manufacturers of sewing machines, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, had lately enlarged their works so as to double the amount of their business, but the "irrepressible conflict" which broke out at Harper's Ferry, has so diminished the demand for their machines from the South, that they have found it necessary to discharge one hundred of their hands. In making this reduction they were careful to select the warmest abolitionists they could find, who proved to be all, or nearly all, from Massachusetts.—*Petersburg Express.*

Refused a Charter.—The Missouri Legislature, on a vote of 82 to 29, refused a charter for the Southwestern University, at Jefferson City, on the ground that northern Methodists were abolitionists.

Drops of Comfort.—A wag enumerates the following among the "Drops of Comfort generally administered by friends."

"Reading a newspaper on a railroad, containing an account of 'Five-and-twenty lives lost!' on the same road, and near the same place, only the day before!"

"Losing a small fortune in an unlucky speculation, and all your friends wondering how you could have been 'such a fool!'"

"Breaking down before ladies in the middle of a song, and a malicious rival calling out '*Encore! encore!*'"

Later from Mexico.—*New Orleans*, Jan. 13.—The Juarez (Liberalist) Government has proposed to organize a regular army, and has disbanded the volunteers and militia. It has, also, invited the aid of volunteers from abroad.

The people along the National road have organized a Vigilance Committee to check the depredations of the robbers who have infested the road. One hundred of the highwaymen were taken and hung. Travel is now considered safe to the Capital.

The Abolitionists in Randolph and Guilford.—We learn that his Honor Judge Dick is indefatigable in his efforts to bring the venders and circulators of Helper's book to justice. He issued his warrant to the Sheriff of Guilford, directing him to make search in Randolph, and much additional evidence was obtained against Daniel Worth. The Judge had him brought out of jail, examined him, and required him to give bail in $5,000, to answer at the next term of Randolph Superior Court for incendiary preaching and for circulating incendiary documents in that County. Worth was remanded to jail in default of security.

Among other things it was proved that at a meeting held by Worth last summer, in Randolph, some white females had taken some chairs in front of his pulpit, and there were some negro women seated on benches in the rear of the pulpit. Before he began to preach he ordered the white women to give up their chairs to the "black sisters," which was accordingly done!

We learn that Judge Dick has ordered the commanding officer to detail a guard for the Greensborough jail, so as to cut off all possibility of Worth's escape.

We learn further, that the prompt action taken with Worth, Wheeler, Harris, Turner, and Vestal, has struck terror into the abolition incendiaries in that quarter.

Raleigh Standard.

Postoffices in North-Carolina.—Warren Plains, in Warren County, has been re-established; and Fair Play, Robeson, Durant's Neck, Perquimans, Chesnut Hill, Ashe, and Burgaw Depot, New Hanover, have been discontinued.—*Raleigh Standard.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 17th, 1860.

No business of importance done in Congress; nothing but speeches made.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 17th, 1860.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at this port on Sunday the 8th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 31st Dec.

The Paris Congress has been further postponed.—There are rumors of changes in the French cabinet.

Letters from Vienna state that Austria is awakening to the impossibility of the restoration of the Italian Dukes.

A system of free emigration of Chinese to the West Indies, has been organized by the British Agent with the consent of the authorities at Canton.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the past five days reach 46,000 bales—closing with prices easier but quotations unchanged. Fair Uplands 7⅛d; Middling Uplands 6 7-16d. Stock at Liverpool 442,000 bales, of which 301,000 were American.

Flour dull. Wheat firm. Corn dull. Sugar buoyant, and advanced 6d. a 1s. Rice steady.

Rosin firm at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d. for common.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s.

Consols for account closed at 95⅝ a 95¾.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18th, 1860.

Congress is unchanged. Bowman of the *Constitution* has been elected printer to the Senate by one majority.

No ballot in the House yesterday. An attempt to institute the plurality rule was defeated.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, January 18th, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton very firm; Middling Uplands 11⅛ to 11¼ cents per lb. Flour dull. Wheat very dull; red $1 35 per bushel. Corn declining; yellow 82 to 84 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine firm at 44 to 44 1-2 cents per gallon, and market more active. Rosin firm at $1 60 to $1 65 per bbl. for Common. Rice firm and more active at 3 1-2 to 4⅜ cents per lb.

Additional News by Steamer Europa.

Lord Macaulay died from a disease of the heart on the 28th of December, after two weeks illness.

The date for the meeting of the Paris Congress is yet a matter of doubt. It is rumoured that the threatened withdrawal of the Pope's Nuncio, from Paris, is officially denied.

It is reported that Austria, Spain and Naples will not send Plenipotentiaries to Paris unless the Pope is represented, regarding which doubts have been started.

Sir Grant Hope had arrived at Calcutta, to organize the expedition against China. It is reported that the Indian and English armies will be amalgamated.

The ship Flora Temple was recently lost near Cochin China; thirty of her crew have reached Manilla; it is supposed the remainder and the Coolies were drowned.

A system of free emigration of the Chinese to the West Indies, has been organized by an agent of the British Government, with the approbation aun co-operation of the authorities of Canton.

The Germantown was at Shanghai, the Hartford at Hong Kong and the Powhatan at Japan.

The American Minister had started for Kirangshaio to meet the Governor General on the subject of the American Treaty, and the present difficulties between China, France and England.

The French Ministry have resolved not to give an official denial to the Paris pamphlet. The Paris correspondent of the London Times alludes to difficulties in in the French Cabinet, and says Count Persigny's prolonged stay in France is not unconnected with the uncertainty of Walewski's stay in the Cabinet. It is reported Prince Napoleon will soon be appointed Grand Admiral.

Russia rejects the Programme advertised in the French Pamphlet. It is rumored that differerences exist in the French Cabinet.

The Paris Bourse fell one per cent., but partially recovered, and closed on the 30th at 69f. 20c.

The Milan gazette says, that the Ex-Duke of Modena has advanced with troops towards the frontiers of Modena, and part of his army has already entered the frontier towns.

A despatch from Rome says, that Cardinal Antonelli and the French Ambassador, had a long interview.—The latter received from Paris explanations calculated to re-assure the Papal Government on the subject of the recent pamphlet.

There is nothing later from Morocco. The Spanish squadron left Algesiras on the 28th.

A Vienna letter says, the Austrian statesmen begin to perceive the impossibility of restoring the Italian Dukes, and were almost reconciled to the idea of a Central Italian organization.

It is reported that the India Government will lay a heavy duty on saltpetre.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—It is rumored that there is an active exchange of dispatches between the Cabinets of Paris, Vienna and Rome; and there is reason to believe that a re-union at Fontainbleau between the Emperor, Count Walewski and Metternich, will smooth down the difficulties and hasten the meeting of Congress.

LATEST.—Sardinia has been notified of the postponement of the Congress.

Peter Carnes.

Peter Carnes, a jovial, mischievous, fun-loving and fun-creating lawyer, practiced law, when John Rutledge was Chief Justice of South Carolina. Judge O'Neall tells several anecdotes of him. For the amusement of our readers, who have not read the "Bench and Bar," we will give one of them.

"In a case of trespass for assault and battery, tried at Ninety Six, William Shaw was the defendant's Attorney. Peter Carnes was for the plaintiff. Mr. Shaw pleaded "molliter manus imposuit." The case turned out in proof to be a very aggravated assault and battery. Carnes thus addressed the jury: "Gentlemen, you all know, I am no Latin scholar, but I think I can translate the gentleman's plea, 'molliter,' he mauled 'manus,' the man, 'imposuit' and imposed upon him. Now, gentlemen, did you ever hear of such impudence—to shamefully abuse my client, and then to come into Court and *brag of it?"* The argument was irresistable.

Superior Courts.

We learn that the Judges will ride the Spring Circuit as follows:

Judge Bailey,	Edenton.
" Manly's successor,	Newbern.
" Saunders,	Raleigh.
" Shepherd,	Hillsborough.
" Dick,	Wilmington.
" Caldwell,	Salisbury.
" Heath,	Asheville.

Raleigh Standard.

BANK AGENCY.—We understand an Agency of the Bank of North Carolina has been established in this place with the following Directors:

RICH'D WASHINGTON, *President.*
WM. T. DORTCH, } *Directors.*
JOHN EVERETT,
WM. K. LANE,
W. S. G. ANDREWS,
E. B. BORDEN, *Agent.*

Arrangements are being made to put the Agency in operation by the 1st February next. We trust this will give an impetus to business and be of lasting benefit to the town.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Doe ex dem Faison v. Carver, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. In Hollomon v. Langdon, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. In McDiarmid v. McMillan, in equity, from Richmond, dismissing the bill. In Jones v. Hill, in equity, from Jones, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J. In Doe ex dem Bailey v. Bailey, from Anson, affirming the judgment. In Baker v. Potter, from Beaufort, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. In McFadgen v. Bryan, in equity, from New Hanover, reversing the order in the court of equity. In Roper v. Roper, in equity, from Richmond, directing a decree according to the opinion.

By MANLY, J. In Scoggin v. Dalrymple, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Jenkins v. Moore, in equity, from Bertie, injunction made perpetual. In Shepard v. Shepard, in equity, from New Hanover, directing a decree. In Jones v. Underwood, from Stanly, dismissing the bill.

Holloway's Ointment.—Scorbutic affections, erysipelas, and eruptions from whatever hidden cause, are overcome by the use of this great clenser of the human system. It heals by eradication as well as suppression, and penetrates to the hidden source of the malady. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 36,c. and $1 per pot.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
For the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint. It operates simultaneously upon the Stomach, the Circulation, and Bowels, and gently stimulates, while it disengages and expels from the system all that is irritating and prejudicial to bodily health.

The Proofs of its Efficacy
are daily being published, and the confidence of the public is asked only in proportion to its actual merits. Its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 10, Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
January 19th, 1860. 21-1w

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

☞50 CENT AMBROTYPES at the fine Reception Rooms of T. E. HANBURY, by a new and splendid combination light, warranted as good as any heretofore taken for one dollar. Rooms in the Telegraph Building, opposite Kahnweiler & Bros'., and next to Dawson & McPeake's.
Dec. 2, 1859. 75-9t—16-tf

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE
4,250 sacks Ground Alum, Marshall's fine factory filled and Jeffrey's & Darcy's Salt.
400 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
150 barrels Clarified and Refined Sugars.
25 hhds. fair to choice Muscovado Sugar.
75 do. prime retailing Cuba Molasses.
100 casks prime new crop Rice.
45 hhds. *strictly choice* Western Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
100 barrels extra New River Mullets.
200 boxes Soap and Candles.
100 barrels Portland, New Orleans and refined Syrup.
100 do. Cincinnati, N. Y. City Mess and Prime Pork.
450 kegs Nails, of a good brand.
Also, Lard in barrels, tierces and kegs; Matches; Mustard, Yeast Powders, Tea, Hay, Gunny Bags, Gunny Bagging, Rope, &c., &c. Wholesale buyers visiting the city will find it to their interest to call upon us. 16-tf

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
NEVER DEBILITATES.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.
See advertisement in another column.
November 25. 13-2m

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bar gains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.
Sept. 29.—21-tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
FIRST ROUND.

January 21, 22, Topsail,	Meadow Bridge.
" 28, 29, Duplin,	Providence,
February 4, 5, Wilmington	Fifth Street.
" 11, 12, Elizabeth,	Bladen Springs
" 18, 19, Onslow,	Haw Branch.
" 25, 26, Sampson,	McGee's.
March 3, 4, Smithville,	Zoar.
" 10, 11, Bladen,	Johnson's Chapel.

The following gentlemen are the District Stewards:—Messrs. Stephen D. Wallace, John C. Blocker, Duncan Cromartie, D. S. Saunders, J. C. Millis, Fletcher H. Bell, Jonathan W. Thompson, James Smith, Wm. J. Parker, Wm. H. Walker and Thos. J. Forlaw.

They are respectfully invited to meet at the office of the Rev. Jno. S. Long (basement of Front street Church,) in Wilmington, on Monday the 6th of February, 1860, at eleven o'clock, A. M. A special matter of business will claim their attention. CHARLES F. DEEMS.

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE NEW HANOVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held in the Court House in this place on Tuesday, the 13th March, at two o'clock, P. M. Those persons desiring to become members of the Society, can do so by forwarding their names to
W. RESTON, Secretary.
Jan. 17th, 1860 113-tm

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Drawing of January 5, 1860:

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
23,840	$100,000	8,399	$30,000	4,413	10,000
530	50,000	22,014	$20,000		

Numbers 1,097, 2,518, 2,520, 3,000, 3,109, 3,575, 3,981, 4,038, 4,501, 4,523, 4,897, 5,530, 6,711, 7,668, 8,783, 9,042, 9,670, 9,676, 10,166, 11,344, 12,809, 14,320, 15,203, 15,983, 16,026, 16,030, 16,088, 17,677, 17,961, 18,195, 18,855, 19,531, 19,626, 19,774, 20,492, 20,574, 20,880, 20,085, 22,430, 22,510, 24,030, 24,052, 24,135, 24,909, 25,186, 25,679, 26,037, 27,707, 28,590, 28,629—$1000 each.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 24th of January. For particulars see advertisement in another column.
DON RODRIGUEZ, Charleston, S. C.
Jan. 16th, 1860 112&21-1t*

MARRIED.

In this county, by A. F. Newkirk, Esq., Mr. JOHN HANCOCK, to Miss MATILDA HENRY, all in Middle Sound District.

In this town, on the 15th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. J. F. BISHOP, to Miss VIRGINIA F. SPRINGS.

In this County, on Tuesday the 3rd instant, by Thomas Moore, Esq., Mr. BRYANT H. WOOTEN, to Miss SABREY J. LANIER, all of this County.

At the residence of L. D. Howell, in Wayne county, on the 10th inst., by W. K. Lane, Esq, Mr. JETHRO HOWELL, to Miss N. T. SASSER.

On Moore's Creek, in this county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. C. Shaw, Mr. G. W. BOWEN, of Sampson county, to Miss ELIZA TURLINGTON.

On South River, Bladen county, on the 12th inst., by Rev. C. Shaw, Mr. ANGUS MUNN, to Miss CATHARINE PRIDGEN.

DIED.

At his residence, in Jacksonville, Onslow Co., on the morning of the 11th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia, Maj. GEORGE J. WARD, aged 49 years, 2 months and 24 days.

When good and useful men die, society at large experiences an irreparable loss. Such a one has passed from among us, and seldom, very seldom has this community ever been called upon to mourn the loss of one whose death is so universally regretted as that of Maj. Ward. Born and raised in our midst, he was known, honored and respected by all.—As a citizen, he served in various capacities—public and private—in all of which he won the approbation and esteem of all with whom he was connected. To an extent to which few attain, he embodied the whole round of virtues which go to make up the character of the truly good man: and if goodness be greatness, he was indeed a great man. He was a man of truth.—it was the great element of his character,—true to his family, his neighbor, his country and his God.—He was a man of benevolence, to the poor a benefactor, to the friendless a friend, to the orphan a father. He was at the bedside of the sick and dying; he visited the home of the desolate; his hands gave relief to the suffering and destitute. He had faith in the promises of God, as the hour of dissolution approached, as he felt the icy touch of the grand leveller of all, he trembled not, but grasped more firmly with the hand of faith, the cheering promises of the gospel, and now that he is gone, peace to his memory and his orphan children, we can only say, that, you have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community, and in obedience to that divine command that bids us weep with those that weep, we freely mingle our tears with yours in this sad bereavement, we would say more did our limits permit, we venerated and loved him while living, and write this note of his departure with a swelling heart. W.

On Holly Shelter, in this county, on the 11th December, 1859, Mrs. PENELOPE LOYD, wife of Mr. Thomas Loyd, aged about 27 years.

AUCTION SALES

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

AT MY PLANTATION, on Middle Sound, on Saturday, 21st inst., I will sell my Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, and all other Farming Utensils,
2 BOATS AND 2 SEINES,
ALSO
800 ACRES LAND,
situated on Smith's Creek.
Terms at sale. THOS. C. MOORE.
Jan. 11th, 1860—108-tds 20-1t.

SIGNIFICANT FACT!
A GENTLEMAN, residing in New Hanover county, purchased one of Singer's Great Standard Sewing Machines, of us, this winter. Yesterday he called and said, he would not take $500 for it if he could not replace it.—Such are the compliments paid to these very useful articles. They are not *returned, but kept and used as invaluable* to the planter and family. O. S. BALDWIN, Agent,
January 18th, 1860—D&W. 38 Market stu.

CARD TO MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY.
OUR SPRING STOCK, now making under the immediate supervision of parties connected with our own establishment, will be unusually large. We shall introduce
GOODS FOR WHOLESALE
and shall sell them, *for cash*, at least 10 per cent lower than they have ever been offered at in this market. We manufacture ourselves. We pay no second profit, and we can afford to sell clothing at low figures. O. S. BALDWIN.
January 18th, 1860—D&W.

RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
I AM PREPARED to supply this valuable fertilizer to planters, in any quantity, having been appointed agent for the sale of the same for the State of North Carolina. I have now in store 500 bbls., which I offer for sale at $47 50 per ton. E. A. KEITH.
January 18th.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE Subscribers having bought the large Brick Hotel formerly occupied by Jeremiah Pigott, now offer it for Sale or Rent, on accommodating terms. It is one of the largest and best buildings in the State; 100 feet by 44, four stories high—large dining room, and in every way constructed so as to be one of the best arranged buildings for a first class Hotel that we know of in the State. All the work is done in the most permanent manner, covered with tin; located immediately opposite the Depot on the N. C. Railroad, in the town of High Point.

The healthfulness of the place is generally known. It is a very pleasant place for the health and pleasure seekers to spend their summer months.

Any person wishing the property would do well to make early application, as some early disposition will be made of it.

Also a tract of 300 acres of excellent farming land with good improvements, 1 1-2 miles from High Point, formerly occupied by Jeremiah Piggott.
W. SHEEK,
JOHN CARTER,
JONATHAN P. WINSLOW.
Jan. 12th, 1860. 21-3t.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION in Middle Sound district, New Hanover county, about eight miles from Wilmington, part of it on the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road.

Said plantation contains 662 acres, more or less, of which there is about one hundred acres under cultivation. The balance is good wood land, susceptible of cultivation as corn or ground-pea land.

The improvements are a dwelling-house with suitable outhouses,—with a good well of water, and other conveniences.

It is deemed unnecessary to describe the place more at large, as any person desiring to purchase will of course examine for himself, which you can do by applying to Mr. Reuben Everitt on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber W. A. BLOODWORTH.
Dogwood Grove, New Hanover County, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860. 21-2m

THE GREAT
COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS
OF THE STATE IS
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE LARGEST
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING HOUSE
IS LOCATED THERE.
O. S. BALDWIN, Proprietor.
January 19th, 1860.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Prices greatly below any other House in the Southern States
SMITH & WESSON'S NEW PATENT REVOLVER.—This pistol is the lightest one in the world, that has force.—Weight only ten ounces. Is loaded quicker than other pistols are capped. Is sure fire under all circumstances. No injury is caused to the arm or amunition by allowing it to remain loaded any length of time. Is so simple in its construction that it is not liable to get out of order. Is perfectly safe to carry. The cylinder holds sevens shots—two more than other small pistols.
SHARP'S PATENT BREECH LOADING REPEATER, for simplicity of construction, compactness and durability is superior to all others yet offered to the public. Having no revolving cylinder it shoots past no joints, (through which there is always more or less escape,) and consequently has more penetration than any other fire-arm of its size. It will force a ball through a one inch soft pine board, at the distance of 300 feet. Weight only 8¼ ounces.
ADAMS' IMPROVED COLT REVOLVER.—A perpetual fire-arm. One of the most complete "five shooters" in use.
COL. SAMUEL COLT'S WORLD-RENOWNED REVOLVERS.—They are two well known to need comment.
THE GREAT "DERRINGER" PISTOL, made by hand. The established reputation of this unequalled fire-arm, renders it useless to speak of its merits.
GILLESPIE'S DERRINGER PATTERN, in beautiful rosewook cases.
All the above are selling at LOWER PRICES than elsewhere in the South. Persons wanting anything in the Pistol line should call on O. S. BALDWIN,
Jan. 19th, 1860. 38 Market st., Wilmington.

DENTISTRY.
DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.
Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and regulating children's teeth.
Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860 21-3m*

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan. 2, 1860.

B. F. RINALDI, having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods. B. F. R.
January 2d, 1860. 21-3m

BLACKSMITH WANTED.
I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for a good BLACKSMITH, who understands Making and Repairing FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Wanted the present year. A Negro Smith preferred. Apply to L. L. KEITH,
Lillington, New Hanover co., N. C.
Jan. 12, 1860. 21-3t*

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.
200 BARRELS FLOUR—different grades;
5,000 bush. prime White Corn,—to arrive;
4,000 " " " in store;
1,000 " " Seed Oats, to arrive;
200 " " Cow Peas, in store;
150 bales " Eastern Hay, in store. For sale
in quantities to suit, by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
Jan. 17th, 1860

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price
BEESWAX, ⅌ lb.	33 @ 34
BEEF CATTLE, ⅌ 100 lbs.	5 50 @ 6 50
BRICKS, ⅌ M	6 00 @ 12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,	
2nd hand	1 40 @ 1 80
New	1 90 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.	
Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	20 @ 26
Sperm	35 @ 50
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.	
Java	17 @ 20
Laguayra	12½ @ 14
Rio	11½ @ 13
St. Domingo	11½ @ 13
COTTON, ⅌ lb.	
ord. to mid'g	10 @ 10¼
strict mid'g	10½ @ 10⅝
good mid'g	00 @ 10⅞
COTTON BAGGING,	
⅌ yard	12½ @ 14
Rope, ⅌ lb	7½ @ 10
CORN MEAL,	
⅌ bushel	90 @ 95
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ⅌ yd.	8 @ 9
Yarn, ⅌ lb.	19½ @ 20
EGGS, ⅌ doz.	22 @ 25
FEATHERS, ⅌ lb.	45 @ 50
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,	
Mullets	7 00 @ 8 00
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00 @ 18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @ 14 00
do. No. 3	8 50 @ 11 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @ 5 00
Dry Cod, ⅌ cwt	4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ⅌ bbl.,	
Family	0 00 @ 6 40
Superfine	0 00 @ 6 15
Fine	0 00 @ 5 90
Cross	0 00 @ 5 65
GLUE, ⅌ lb.	12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Under 1 ton, ⅌ lb.	3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62 50
5 tons and over, "	60 00
LAND PLASTER, ⅌ bbl.	1 25
Per ton	8 00 @ 10 00
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel,	
Corn	68½ @ 70
Oats	45 @ 48
Pease, Cow	80 @ 90
Do. B. Eye	1 00 @ 1 10
Wheat, red	1 10 @ 1 15
do. white	1 25 @ 1 30
Rice, rough	00 @ 00
do., clean, ⅌ lb.	4 @ 4¼
HIDES, ⅌ lb.,	
Green	5½ @ 6
Dry	12 @ 13
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs.	
Eastern	1 20 @ 1 25
N. River	90 @ 1 00
IRON, ⅌ lb.	
English, ass'd.	4½ @ 00
American, ref.	3½ @ 00
do. sheer	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	80 00 @ 85 00
Swede	5½ @ 00
LIME, ⅌ bbl.	70 @ 75
do. fm store	1 00 @ 1 10
LUMBER, ⅌ M, (River.)	
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @ 12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 7 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards,	
rough	15 00 @ 16 00
planed	18 00 @ 19 00
clear	25 00 @ 30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @ 15 00
Scantling	12 00 @ 15 00
Ship Stuff,	
rough edge	0 00 @ 13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @ 15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon.	
Cuba, Hhds	00 @ 25
do. Bbls.	28 @ 30
N. Orleans	50 @ 55

Article	Price
LIQUORS, ⅌ gall, (domestic.)	
Whiskey	33 @ 35
N. E. Rum	43 @ 45
Gin	40 @ 45
Brandy	40 @ 45
do. Apple	65 @ 1 00
do. Peach	1 25 @ 1 50
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine, ⅌ 280 lbs.,	
*Virgin	0 00 @ 2 16
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 70
Hard	0 00 @ 1 70
Tar, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 00
do. in order	0 00 @ 0 00
Pitch do.	0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale	0 00 @ 0 00
do. No. 1	1 50 @ 2 00
do. No. 2	1 15 @ 1 25
do. No. 3	1 10 @ 1 15
Spirits Turp., ⅌ gallon	00 @ 40½
Varnish, ⅌ gal.	26 @ 30
NAILS, ⅌ lb.,	
Cut	3½ @ 4
Wrought	10 @ 12½
OILS, ⅌ gallon,	
Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	1 25 @ 1 50
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ⅌ bush.	70 @ 75
Irish, do.	00 @ 0 00
do. ⅌ bbl.	1 75 @ 2 00
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	13 @ 13½
Middlings	00 @ 12½
Shoulders	00 @ 11
Hog round	12½ @ 00
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	11 @ 11½
Shoulders	9 @ 9½
N. C. Lard	12½ @ 13
West'n do.	11½ @ 12½
Butter	23 @ 27
Cheese	11½ @ 12½
PORK, Northern, ⅌ bbl.,	
City Mess	17 50 @ 18 00
Clear do.	00 00 @ 19 00
Butt	16 00 @ 17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @ 16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @ 20 00
POULTRY,	
Chickens, live	12½ @ 25
do. dead	25 @ 30
Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ⅌ lb.	12½ @ 15
SHEEP, ⅌ head,	
Lambs	1 25 @ 1 50
Mutton	1 25 @ 1 50
SALT,	
Alum, ⅌ bush.	00 @ 00
Liverpool, ⅌ sack.	
ground, cargo	1 00 @ 1 10
do. fm store	1 25 @ 1 40
fine	2 00 @ 2 25
SUGAR, ⅌ lb.	
Porto Rico	8 @ 9
New Orleans	8 @ 9
Muscovado	7½ @ 9
Loaf & crush'd	10½ @ 12
C. Yellow	9½ @ 10
Granulated	10½ @ 11½
SOAP, ⅌ lb.	4½ @ 7½
SHINGLES, ⅌ M.,	
Contract	3 00 @ 5 00
Common	1 75 @ 2 00
STAVES, ⅌ M.,	
W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @ 18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @ 20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00 @ 13 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M.,	
Shipping	0 00 @ 00 00
Mill, prime	10 00 @ 12 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 9 00
TALLOW, ⅌ lb.	10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ⅌ lb.,	
Common	18 @ 20
Medium	25 @ 30
Fine	45 @ 50
WOOL, ⅌ lb.	17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ⅌ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ⅌ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ⅌ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin do.	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 50
Flour do.	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ⅌ 100 lbs. gross	00	00 @ 12
Cotton, ⅌ bale,	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ⅌ foot,	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ⅌ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel,	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ⅌ bushel,	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ⅌ M.	0 00 @ 5	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel,	0	8 @ 9
Cotton, ⅌ bale,	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ⅌ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ⅌ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ⅌ M., as to size,	0 00 @ 0	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	00	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	65 @ 70
Cotton, ⅌ lb	00	0 00 @ ½
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Rough Rice, ⅌ bushel,	0	00 @ 0
Lumber, ⅌ M.,	0 00 @ 6	8 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 18TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE.—There has been a steady demand from shippers and distillers since the close of our last review, and the price has gone up 5 cents on both soft and hard—closing firm at $2 70 for yellow dip, $2 16 for virgin, and $1 70 for hard, per 280 lbs. The receipts for the week ended this morning have been moderate, and the sales foot up 5,981 bbls. as follows:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday	845	$2 65	$2 12	$1 65
Friday	1,516	2 65	2 12	1 65
Saturday	1,960	2 70	2 16	1 65
Monday	785	2 70	2 16	1 70
Tuesday	555	2 70	2 16	1 70
Wednesday	320	2 70	2 16	1 70

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Wednesday last the market has ruled steady at 40½ cents per gallon, with moderate transactions. At the close we learn that there are buyers at 40½ cents, but most sellers are holding higher. We quote sales for the week of 1,650 bbls., as follows:

Tursday	800 bbls.	at 40½ cents per gallon.
Friday	200 "	" 40½ " " "
Saturday	250 "	" 40½ " " "
Monday	400 "	" 40½ " " "

ROSIN—In the finer grades we have nothing in the way of sales to report. The arrivals have been light for some weeks past, and the stock in receivers hands is quite small; owing to which fact holders have advanced their figures above those previously noted, but there appears to be no buyers in market. Quotations in table are merely nominal. For No. 2 the market continues to rule quiet, and no sales have been reported. We quote nominally at $1 15 to $1 30 per bbl., as in quality. For Common there has existed a steady demand during the week, and former quotations have been fully maintained—about all that could be reached having been taken at $1 15 per 310 lbs. There is but little arriving and the stock on market is exceedingly light—being confined principally to parcels in the hands of distillers. Recent advices from abroad have proved more favorable, and prices here have rather an advancing tendency—closing firm at $1 15 per 310 lbs. The sales are as follows:

Thursday	800 bbls.	at $1 10	for small bbls.
Do	500 "	" 1 12½	for medium bbls.
Do	450 "	" 1 16	for large bbls.
Friday	300 "	" 1 12½	for medium bbls.
Do	2000 "	" 1 15	per 310 lbs.
Monday	400 "	" 1 15	" " "

TAR.—The arrivals since our last have been small, and, with a moderate demand for shipment, the market has ruled steady. The sales comprise only about 700 bbls. at $2 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE.—Continue to be brought in slowly, and there is only a small stock in butchers hands. Prime quality is in good demand, and would sell readily; ordinary is worth 5½ to 6½ cents per lb.

BARRELS—Nothing of consequence has been done in empty Spirits Turpentine barrels since our last review. The demand continues exceedingly light, and there is a fair stock in first hands. Only occasional small sales of second hand ones are made at prices ranging from $1 30 to $1 40 for lots as they run, and $1 70 to $1 80 each for selected.

COFFEE—Is in moderate stock, and rules steady at former rates. See table for store quotations. A lot of 76 bags Rio sold on Friday last at 11½ cents per lb.

COTTON—In this article we have no change of consequence to report during the week ended to-day. There has been a steady demand from buyers at former quotations, but owing to the small quantity arriving, and there being no desirable lots offering on market, the transactions have been limited. We quote sales of only about 500 bales at the following quotations: good ordinary 9⅞ cents, low middling 10¼ cents, middling 10⅜ to 10½ cents, strict middling 10⅝ a 10¾c., and good middling 10⅞ cents per lb.—closing firm at above prices. Several lots of *stained* have also sold at 9 13-16 to 10 cents, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in rather better stock, and we notice only a retail business doing. A few small lots have been received from the country, and sold at 85 to 90 cents per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—No sales reported. Wanted at 4½ to 5 cts. for apples, and 10½ to 11 cents per lb. for peaches.

FEATHERS—The market is poorly supplied, and we notice a moderate demand. Small sales at 45 to 50 cents per lb., as in quality.

FLOUR—We have no change to report in the market for State brands. The quantity arriving continues meagre, and the supply in dealers hands is very light, though it is fully adequate for present purposes, as we note merely a retail demand. No sales except in the small way from store at $6 25 for superfine and $6 50 for family.

GRAIN.—The CORN market rules about the same as reported in our last. None has been received during the week, consequently we have no sales to notice except in the small way from store. Dealers have a full supply on hand, and at present there is only a light demand. We quote cargo price at 70 cents per bushel.——OATS.—None received since our last; there is, however, a fair stock of former arrivals in dealers hands, and only a limited demand exists. See table for cargo price.——PEAS—Continue to be in light stock, and we notice an active enquiry for all descriptions. We quote Cow at 80 to 90 cents per bushel, as in quality——RICE.—The market is moderately supplied with *clean*, and there is nothing doing except in the small way. We quote at 4 cents per lb.

HAY—No receipts of either Northern or Eastern make during the week just ended, and the stock on market is unusually light. There is a brisk enquiry from dealers, and high rates can readily be obtained for a good article. The lot of 170 bales Eastern, left on market at the close of our last review, changed hands at $1 25 per 100 lbs., cash.

LIME—Is in moderate request, and there is only a small supply remaining in dealers hands. A cargo of 1,000 casks was received in the early part of the week, of which 800 do. sold on Friday at 85 cents per cask. From store we quote at $1 05 to $1 10, as in quantity.

MOLASSES—The market is pretty well supplied with Cuba, and at present there is only a light demand. We quote small sales from wharf at 25 cents per gallon, in hhds.

PEA NUTS—Continue to be in moderate request, and the receipts for the past week have been small. We quote sales at prices ranging from $1 25 to $1 40 per bushel—the latter price for *prime* quality.

POTATOES—Few or no Sweet have been brought to market during the past week, and there is a fair demand. We quote from carts at 65 to 75 cents per bushel, as in quality. The stock of Irish have become materially reduced in the absence of receipts, and we notice a moderate demand.—Sell from store at $2 25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—N. C. cured Bacon is in moderate enquiry, but for the want of stock scarcely anything has been done. Two or three small lots of *new* (about 2,000 lbs.) have been received for the week, and found ready sale at 12½ cents for hog round, and 13½ cents per lb. for hams. For Western cured there is but little demand, and the market is moderately supplied. The sales have been confined to small lots from store at 9 to 9½ cents for shoulders, and 11 to 11½ cents per lb. for sides.——LARD—N. C. make is in moderate request, and stock light. A few small parcels of *new* have been received and sold at 12½ cents per lb., in bbls. Western sells at 12 to 12½ cents, as in quality.——PORK—No change to report in prices. There is a fair stock of Northern on market, and merely a retail business doing. See table for store prices. The receipts of *fresh* have been confined to small lots from the country, which have sold from carts at 7 to 8 cents per lb.

SALT—The market is better supplied and we notice a decline in prices. The receipts for the week comprise about 2,700 sacks Liverpool ground, (coastwise) of which 1,800 do. sold on private terms, and 500 do. at $1 10 per sack—balance unsold. We also notice the receipt on Monday of 4,000 bushels Alum, which changed hands at 16 2-3 cents per bushel, 90 days.

SHINGLES—Nothing of consequence doing in either description. Dull of sale at $1 75 to $2 for Common, and $3 50 to $5 per M. for Contract, as in quality.

TIMBER—Continues to be in active demand for mill purposes, and high rates are readily obtained for a good article. We quote sales for the week of 14 a 15 rafts at $5, $8 50, $9, $9 50, $10, $10 25, $11 50 to $12 per M.

FREIGHTS—Vessels plenty, and for coastwise the market rules quiet; we have, however, no change of importance to report in rates. See table.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The Cotton market was quiet but firm to-day, with sales of 500 bales. Flour was firm; sales of 13,000 bbls.; Southern $5 55 a $5 75. Wheat was buoyant, with sales of 38,000 bushels. Corn was dull; sales of 11,000 bushels; new 83 a 88c. Sugar was firm. Turpentine was dull. Rosin was firm at $1 60 a $1 65. Rice was quiet at 3½ a 4½c. Cotton Freights to Liverpool 3-16 to 7-32d.

SALISBURY, Jan. 17.—Bacon 11½ a 12½; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee, Rio, 12½ a 14; Java 17 a 22½; Cotton 10 a 11; Cotton Yarn 1 00 a $1 10; Corn 60 a 65; do. Meal 60 a 65; Feathers per lb. 30 a 35; Flour per bbl. 4 90 a $5 00; per Sack 2 30 a $2 45; Lard 12 a 15; Pork 7 a 7½; Molasses, Cuba, 34 a 45; New Orleans 55 a 65; Muscovado 45 a 50; Oats 40 a 45; Potatoes, Irish, 40 a 53; Sweet 35 a 45; Rags, per lb 2½; Salt per sack 2 70 a $2 75; Sheeting, brown, 9 a 10; Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Crushed 12 a 15; Clarified 10 a 11; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat, white 95 a $1 00; red 85 a 90; Wool 25 a 30c.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 16.—Cotton—Very little on the market. A few bales sold at 9½c. per lb.

Flour—No alterations on last week's prices. $5 65 a $5 75 per bbl.

Wheat—We quote Red at $1 10 a $1 12½c. per bushel; White at $1 13 a $1 15 per bushel.

Corn—A small lot sold at 83 a 85c. per bushel.

Peas—None in market.

NEWBERN, Jan. 17.—Turpentine—The transactions of the week have embraced some 3000 bbls. at prices ranging from $3 a $3 10 for Dip and $2 a $2 10 for Scrape. 500 bbls. sold yesterday at the lowest figures.

Spirits—Sales of 600 or 800 bbls. since our last report at 40 a 40½c. per gallon.

Rosin and Tar—No sales in either yesterday. Both in good demand at quotations.

Cotton—Sales of several lots during the week at 8½ to 9¾ cents per lb, as to quality. Several hundred bales, 600 or 800, waiting shipment. A lot offered yesterday but no sales reported. Last sales on Saturday at 9¾c.

Flour—Selling in small quantities at $6, $6 50 a $7. Supply equal to the demand.

Country Pork—Pork is selling at $6, $6 50 a $7 per cwt.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—The transactions in Cotton have been rather limited, and prices to-day were weak. The sales foot up 1,338 bales, at the following prices, viz: 29 bales at 8; 20 at 8½; 40 at 9; 75 at 10⅛; 117 at 10⅜; 323 at 10¾; 11 at 10⅞; 81 at 11; 68 at 11⅛, and 576 bales at 11¼ cts.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—The Cotton market was quiet, Middlings being quoted at 10⅜ a 10⅝ cents. Exchange on New York, ¼ a ½ per cent premium. Rest unchanged.

MOBILE, Jan. 16.—Sales to-day of 9,000 bales Cotton, the steamer's news having caused an improved demand; Middlings, 10⅜ cents.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 16.—Bacon 12½ @ 14; Cotton—Fair to Good, 10 @ 10¼; Ordin. to Mid. 0 @ 00; Flour—family, 6 00 @ $0 00; Super. 0 00 @ $5 75; Fine, 0 00 @ $5 50; Scratched, 0 00 @ $5 25; Grain—Corn, $1 00 @ 1 05; Wheat, $1 00 @ 1 15; Oats, 60 @ 70; Peas, $0 85 @ 0 90; Rye, $1 10 @ 1 20; Lard—14 @ 15 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 75 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 15 @ 0 00; Virgin, $1 62 @ 1 75; Hard, $1 00 @ 1 15; Spirits, 37 a 37½ cents.

Cotton—Since our last has ruled firm, with sales at 10¼, and one or two small lots are reported to have changed hands at 10½ cents for best grades.

Flour—We have no change to make in this article; receipts have been light since our last.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales of a few small lots at 37½.

Pork—No transactions in this article since our last, except small lots from wagons which were sold at 8 a 8½ cents.

PLANTING POTATOES.
250 BARRELS "PINK EYES." For sale by
Jan. 19th, 1860 E. A. KEITH.

WHOLESALE BUYERS.
MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY,
MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY,
REMEMBER THE FACT,
REMEMBER THE FACT,
SAVE 10 PER CENT,
SAVE 10 PER CENT,
NEXT SPRING,
NEXT SPRING,
AND SUMMER,
AND SUMMER,
A LARGE STOCK
A LARGE STOCK
Of very low priced Cloting will be opened and sold—sold very low
FOR CASH,
FOR CASH,
FOR CASH,
or approved notes.
We offer no inducements to merchants for long credit, but will sell 10 per cent below the market, *for cash.* Please call, next Spring and Summer, and see the stock, at
BALDWIN'S,
January 18th, 1860—D&W. 38 Market st.

CHARLESTON RICE.
50 CASKS fresh beat Charleston Rice.
25 " " " half "
Just received and for sale by
Jan. 14. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

WHISKEY AND RUM.
50 BBLS. RECTIFIED WHISKEY.
50 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale low to close consignment, by
Jan. 14. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

SUNDRIES.

MOLASSES,	Mustard,	Pepper,	Lard,	Mullets,
Syrup,	Oil,	Spice,	Bacon,	Herring,
Sugar,	Rope,	Ginger,	Butter,	Salt,
Coffee,	Bagging,	Tea,	Cheese,	Hoop Iron,
Rice,	Hay,	Candles,	Nails,	Yeast Powders,
Soda,	Vinegar,	Soap,	Pork,	Cream Tartar.

For sale, at very low prices, by
January 13th. HATHAWAY & CO.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 11.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

12.—Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, from New York, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdse.

Schr. Cameo, Cooper, from Rockport, Me., to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 1,000 casks lime.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwete, Rogers, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 500 sacks salt.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, from West Indies, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

IN BELOW.—Schr. Adele from Charleston.

12—Schr. Adele, Baker, from Charleston, to J. H. Flanner; with 1000 sacks salt.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Andrews, from Savannah, to A. D. Cazaux; with 200 sacks salt.

Schr. John A. Stanly, Jackson, from Savannah, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 500 sacks salt.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

IN BELOW—Schrs. L. S. Davis and Transit from Savannah; and Solomon Andrews from Charleston.

13—Schr. N. M. Tannor, Patty, from Charleston, to Master.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Davis, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Schr. Dolphin, Charlotte, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with cotton.

14.—Schr. Transit, Knowles, from Savannah, to Master.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval Stores.

15.—Schr. Pearl, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Louisa, King, from Dominico, to D. Pigott; with fruit.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Fisher, from Savannah, to A. D. Cazaux; with 500 sacks salt.

Br. Brig Jerome, Harding, from Inagua, to J. H. Flanner; with 4,000 bushels salt.

16—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

17—Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

Steam tug Mariner, Davis, with goods from wreck of Brig Alexander Wise, to J. H. Flanner.

Jan. 17—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co.

18—Schr. Senora Isabel, Justice, with goods from wreck of Brig Alex. Wise, to Anderson & Savage.

CLEARED.

Jan. 12—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 352 bbls. spirits turpentine, 648 do. rosin, 132 bales cotton, 304 bushels pea nuts, 2 bbls. flour, 1 do. liquor, 1 do. wax, 1 box mdze.

Brig Delaware, Cobb, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with 350 bbls. rosin, 246 bales cotton, 275 bushels pea nuts.

13—Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,406 bbls. rosin.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Squiers, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 588 bbls. spirits turpentine, 400 do. rosin, 1,959 bushels pea nuts, 119 do. seed, 162 bales cotton, 177 bbls. dried fruit, 18 do. old iron, 124 do. soap stone, 12 bdls. paper, 2 rolls leather, 1 casa, 13 bbls. and 2 bags beeswax, 9 boxes sugar, 1 do. mdze.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

13—Schr. New Jersey, Vannaman, for New York, by J. T. Petteway & Co.; with 188 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,447 do. rosin, 22 bales cotton.

14—Schr. Chas. M. Neal, Godfrey, for New York, by J. T. Petteway & Co.; with 286 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,593 do. rosin, 31 do. tar, 6 do. dried fruit, 6 bush. flaxseed, 9 do. peas.

Schr. M. A. Shindler, Ireland, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 1,558 bbls. crude turpentine, 688 do. rosin, 2 do. liquor, 64 bales cotton.

Brig Zone, Terry, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae Co., with 95 bbls. spirits turpentine, 540 do. tar, 590 do. rosin, 318 bales cotton, 956 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. D. K. Arey, Bryer, for West Indies, by W. W. Peirce; with 10 bbls. spirits Turpentine, 10 do. rosin, 12 do. pork, 60,000 feet lumber.

14—Schr. Vermont, Fargo, for New Orleans, by Kidder & Martin; with 1,120 bbls. tar, 200 do. pitch.

16—Brig Delmont Locke, Mitchell, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 1,032 bbls. rosin, 37 do crude turpt., 100 do. pitch, 74 bales cotton.

Schr. C. P. Stickney, Garwood, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 800 bbls. rosin, 532 do. tar, 205 bales cotton.

Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,251 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Louisiana, Safford, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 149 bbls. spirits turpt., 12 do. tallow, 20 bales cotton, 4 hhds. hides, 2 bbls. potatoes, 1 box mdze., 45 cords juniper wood.

17—Dutch Brig Fosca Helena, de Waall, for North of Europe, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 1800 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,750 bbls. rosin.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by Owen & Yarborough.

18—Schr. Ben, Lynch, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 593 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,886 do. rosin, 84 bales cotton, 465 bushel, pea nuts, 180 bags dried fruit, 54 bushels flaxseed, 1 bag and 1 cask wax, 5 boxes mdze., 8 bbls. pipes.

Schr. David Faust, Moslander, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 755 bbls. spirits turpt., 25 do. crude do., 550 rosin, 54 do. soap stone, 70 bales cotton, 32 bdls. paper, 406 bushels pea nuts, 24 bags flour, 6 do. dried fruit, 4 bbls. and 2 boxes wax.

Brig Mary Staples, Chase, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 253 bbls. spirits turpt., 2,390 do. rosin, 18 bales cotton, 623 bush. pea nuts.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

POETICAL WORKS,
TO BE FOUND AT
KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE.

John G. Saxe's Poems,	Moore's do. do.
The Money King, by J. G. Saxe,	Poetry of Flowers,
	Norton's Poems,
Poems of E. L. Browning, 2 volumes,	Longfellow's Poems, in 2 volumes,
Hyperion, by Longfellow,	Shelley's Poetical Works,
The Song of Hiawatha, do.	Poetical Works of Coleridge,
The Courtship of Miles Standish, by Longfellow,	Poetical Works of Keats,
	Twilight Musings, by Mrs. McKeever,
Evangeline, do.	
Bitter Sweet, by Holland,	Trench's Poems,
The Heroes of the Last Luster,	Poems, by Amelia,
	Cowper's Poems,
Wood Notes, N. C. Poems,	Gerald Massey's Poems,
Pope's Poems,	Tenneyson's Poems,
Powell's Poems,	Eliza books Poems,
Aurora Leigh's Poems,	Mrs. Sigourney's Poems,
Southey's Poetical works,	Mrs. Heenan's Poems,
Montgomery's Poems,	Shakspear's Poetical Works,
Burns' Poetical Works,	Hood's do. do.
Byron's do. do.	Holmes' do. do.

January 17th, 1860.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.
The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourself:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1859.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.,
Gentlemen: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who have my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, Yours Respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS.
Cor. Columbia and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1859.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but 2 half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendations, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine Street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.
Nov. 5th, 1859. 53&11-3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
PLOWS, HOES, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Castings, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters, on hand and for sale by
Dec. 31. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*

☞ We remember reading of a celebrated painter of the Dutch or Flemish School, we think, who, like many other meritorious artists, was "hard up" and did not find that he could live comfortably on reputation alone, as indeed few people can. Suddenly his death was announced, and the world finding out what it had lost, his works were in eager demand at prices beyond anything that the living artist could have hoped to realize. When all had been thus disposed of, the artist as suddenly "turned up," and was soundly rated for the *ruse* he had practised. To be sure it *was* a deception, but we must regard his offence as venial, while it taught, or ought to have taught his cotemporaries a lesson upon the injustice of compelling a man to die, in order to secure the means of living.

We thought of this, so far at least as it goes to show the added value which the death of the artist attaches to work of real merit, on looking a day or two since at a potrait of Washington by the venerable Rembrandt Peale, in the possession of S. N. Martin, Esq., of this place, which Mr. Martin purchased last year from the artist, it being a copy of the original portrait of Washington, painted by Mr. Peale, in 1795. Apart from its intrinsic merit as a work of art, and we regard it as superior to Stuart's, it will soon have an added value as being among the last potraits of Washington painted by one who had seen, known, conversed with and studied the features and expression of the illustrious Chief. Mr. Peale is now above eighty, and, in the course of nature, must soon pass away; he is about the last, we believe the very last of the painters who transferred to canvass the lineaments of the First President. We believe that there are in existence about seventy copies of Peale's Washington, we mean copies painted by himself, and the time is coming when the possessor of one of these will prize it above all price.

In this picture there is none of the feebleness of age. It appears to have all the vigor of strong manhood both in the painter and the sitter. Stuart's picture has always struck us as being too old, and the expression of the face lacking in firmness and energy. A few months since Mr. Peale delivered in Boston, a lecture on Washington and his portraits, of which he has a full series taken at different ages and by different artists. The lecture lasted over two hours, without a symptom of weariness on the part of the speaker or his audience.—But of course his race must be nearly run. A man who painted Washington in '95, must now be far beyond the Psalmist's limit of three score years and ten.

The Meeting at the Court House.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the opposition party was held last night at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the opposition State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on the 22d day of next month. Asa A. Brown, Esq., presided, and F. D. Poisson, Esq., on behalf of a committee on resolutions reported a series, charging the Democratic party with all the evil doings of all other parties, as also with corruption and a desire for spoils, etc. The resolutions also approved of the holding of a Convention at Raleigh, and authorized the Chairman to appoint thirty delegates thereto.

Mr. Poisson being called upon, spoke for some time in advocacy of the resolutions, which were adopted.—Several other gentlemen who were called upon declined speaking at that time, and upon motion the meeting adjourned.

We do not wish to allude in any tone of censorious criticism to a meeting of our fellow citizens, especially at this time when there is really no excitement, and ought to be no division among the people of the South, but we would remind our friend Mr. Poisson, of a few facts which he seems to have forgotten last night, while jubilating over the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law under Mr. Fillmore, and those facts are, that of one hundred and nine votes cast for that bill in the House of Representatives, eighty-two were cast by Democrats; while of seventy-five cast against it, fifty-seven were Whigs and only eighteen Democrats. The Northern Democrats voted twenty-six for it, to eighteen against it, while the Northern Whigs voted three for it, to fifty-seven against it. In the Senate the showing in favour of the Democrats was still more decided. When the bill had been carried through both houses by Democratic votes mainly, Mr. Fillmore could not make up his mind to sign until backed up by the official opinion of the law member of his Cabinet, and even as late as last month, in a letter to the big "Union Meeting" at New York, Mr. Fillmore alludes to his performance of this Constitutional act as a "painful duty,"—evidently one that he would rather have not discharged. Then as now, the body of the conservative strength was supplied by the Democratic party, and then as now, a feeble minority were willing, as a gentleman said last night, to "cast the Democratic party into oblivion." It would deserve to be cast into oblivion if it resigned the leadership where it has to do the fighting, and submit to be stript of its laurels by those who have not helped it to earn them.

Under all the circumstances, the meeting was very fairly attended.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. Slee, who is giving lessons in the art of Phonography, as applied to reporting or short hand writing, called on us last evening and explained to us some of the principles of the art or science which is rapidly superceding Stenography, as a means of making verbatim reports of speeches, etc., and from what we could see of it, compared with some nearly faded recollections of Stenography, we must think that Phonography is superior to the old system—more scientific and more easy of acquirement. Lawyers and others requiring notes will find it of decided advantage, and to any one it will be a pleasing accomplishment.

THE STATE AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.—Our friend of the Fayetteville Carolinian is opposed to the general holding of the District Conventions after the State Convention, if by so doing it is meant to subordinate the District Conventions to the State Convention, or restrict their freedom of action. So far as the appointment of delegates to Charleston is concerned, we agree with our friend of the Carolinian—the District Conventions have the same right of appointment, control, or instruction over the district delegates that the State Convention has over the delegates at large, else why district conventions? But in State matters the State Convention is the highest authority, and certainly in *all* matters the separate districts could act more understandingly after the party, through its delegates from all parts of the State, had enjoyed the advantage of friendly communion. We do not in any event, anticipate any *real* discrepancy or variance between the district Conventions or between them and the State Convention, but after consultation in State Convention, even *apparent* variance might be avoided. We do not at all assume for the State Convention any position of *authority* over the district Conventions, but simply an *advisory* position, so far as the Charleston Convention goes. The district Conventions are not called to take cognizance of questions of State policy, and we trust they will not. If held *after* the State Convention, they certainly would not, and it was in view of considerations connected with this matter much more than with the Charleston Convention, that we wished to see the time for holding the District Conventions postponed. Our suggestions have been favorably received by a good many of the Democratic papers and Democratic politicians of the State. We made them because we thought them right and expedient, and think so yet, but as our object was to avoid controversy, we will not defeat that object by engaging in it.

LESS THAN EVER.—The chances for an organization of the U. S. House of Representatives are now much less than they have ever been, and we see not how any result is to be arrived at unless by an accident. We are now in the sixth week of the session, and all that has been done is, if we may be allowed the expression, to find out that nothing can be done. With remarkable persistency the Republicans have adhered to Sherman.

Once before, the organization was delayed until February, but not under circumstances like those that now surround us. We are in danger of the total suspension of the operations of an important department, and legislation upon other points is urgently demanded.

Upon whom does the blame rest? Who ought to yield? There are two parties in the House, and two factions. The Democratic party has or ought to have some 90 to 91 votes; the Republican party has some 105 to 110. The South Americans have some 20 to 22, and the Anti-Lecomptonites, or the impracticables of them, some 8 with some few more "sloshing around." During the whole time the little factions of the "Americans" and the "Anti-Lecomptonites" have been scheming and manœuvring to secure the organization—to compel the great parties of the country to submit to their petty dictation. The true issue is Democrat or Republican—Conservative or Sectional. If the factions will just stop their little schemings, and show their hands—vote one way or the other decisively, the thing will be done at once, and the country be put at rest on one subject at least. We will know exactly where public men stand.

☞ Our neighbors of the *Herald* appear to be somewhat exercised, yea, verily, considerably put out by the simple statement of a fact in reference to Mr. Gilmer's immediate section. It can hardly fail to have been seen that all the operations of the Rev. Daniel Worth were carried on in a particular part of a particular district of North Carolina—that Vestal, and Turner, and Jesse Pope, the person to whom so many copies of Helper's book were consigned, also resided in the same section. Can it be doubted that these facts are known to the Black Republicans of the House, and induced some of them to vote for Mr. Gilmer?

Do we charge the entire population of a district in this State with being friendly to the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict?" By no means; but we do say that in a part of the fifth district, there has been exhibited altogether too little "conflict." Had there been the same "conflict" against abolitionism and incendiary teachings in two or three counties of that district, that there has been in all the other counties of the district, and of the State, these things could not have gone on so long as it is shown that they have done. That is plain.—Now, so far as the reputation of our State is concerned, is it not better to let the truth be known about these things. Let no one be left to suppose that they took place all over the State, but let it be distinctly understood that any lukewarmness even, on the subject of our domestic institutions, was confined to a very limited space, and we trust to only a small portion of the population within that space. As for the *Herald's* closing sentence, that doubtless the people of the 5th district will remember the *Journal's* kind insinuations, we say amen to that. We want the thousands of good and loyal citizens in that district to arouse themselves and not permit a stigma to be cast upon them by a faithless and we trust insignificant minority. We have some friends in that district whom we esteem highly, and whose feelings we should dislike to hurt, as we should regret the loss of their good opinion, but we feel that we run no risk of doing either by talking out about things that exist and cannot be denied.

The opposition presses daily accuse the Democrats of being ready and willing to sacrifice the country, the South, and everything else that men hold dear, on the altar of party, although of course Democrats would have to share in the common ruin, and yet they raise a horrid clamor if any act of Mr. Gilmer, an aspirant for office—for the office of Speaker—is called in question, and because Mr. Gilmer is a large slaveholder—not so large as he is said to be though—it is thought impossible that for party success he should do anything calculated to at all jeopard the rights of his section. It is only the Democrats who are willing to sink the country, all others with Speakerships before their eyes are immaculate!

THE DAILY PRESS.—We have received the first and second numbers of the "Daily Press," published at Raleigh, by R. Harper Whitaker, Esq., Editor and proprietor. Terms $6 a year.

The "Press" is a neatly printed paper, about the size of the Daily Journal when first started; it has a healthy business look, gives evidence of ability and industry, and appears determined to *deserve* success. We trust that it will *secure* it.

The Daily Press being under the same editorial control with the Weekly Democratic Press, of course its political character will be the same—Democratic. As an effort to supply a want known to exist at the Capital of the State, we really think that this enterprise ought to receive a liberal encouragement from the citizens of Raleigh. Mr. Whitaker says that he will shortly put it in a new dress. The new type have come.

THE WANDERER.—CAPTAIN GEORGE WALKER.—As the name of Captain George Walker has been frequently used in connection with the somewhat notorious yacht, the Wanderer, and as the real owner of the name is a well-known citizen of Wilmington, it is proper to remark that the person who is reported as having landed at Teneriffe, after having been deserted by his officers and crew, is *not* Captain George Walker, of Wilmington, N. C., but the person who stole the vessel from Savannah, Ga. The Savannah *Republican* states that Capt. Walker is, or was recently, in Savannah. We suppose the person referred to assumed Captain Walker's name, Capt. W. having been really in command of the Wanderer, and her papers being no doubt taken out in his name.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—We notice in our advertising columns, that the Greensboro' Life Insurance Company have declared a divided of *ninety-five* per cent. from their earnings of the last year.

☞ It is stated that there is now in Canada, 45,000 runaway negroes from the South. Canada is a British Province. The receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief.

A PARTNER WANTED.—R. Granger, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Washington (N. C.) *Dispatch*, offers one half of his establishment for sale to a printer of unexceptionable morals, and ability to aid in editing a paper. Those desiring the position must make early application.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Washington *Dispatch* says that a child was frozen to death on some one of the back streets of that town one night last week.

☞ PAMLICO RIVER was nearly frozen over last week about Washington. The ice was so thick that the steamers Wilson and Morehead were prevented from going to Greenville. The b'hoys had fine skating for several days.

☞ North Carolina six per cent. bonds are quoted in New York at 93½. Virginia 6's at 91, and Tennessee 6's at 85½.

☞ The brig Romeo, at Norfolk, Va., from Turk's Island, reports a full supply of salt at that island.

☞ We have the following account of the weight of ten shoats, recently killed by Mr. D. T. Boney, of Duplin county, said shoats belonging all to the same litter, and being nine months old to a day. They weighed 145, 100, 144, 142, 133, 115, 110, 115, 110, 100 pounds, respectively.

☞ In another column will be found a correspondence between Dr. S. S. Satchwell and a committee representing the citizens of Lillington (Long Creek.) We think the compliment tendered to Dr. Satchwell, is one well merited, and the feeling displayed is equally honorable to all parties concerned.

Trotting Match.

We learn that a trotting match came off yesterday over J. K. Currie's track, a short distance from town, between a bay horse belonging to Mr. Currie, and a grey belonging to Mr. Brown. The grey trotted under the saddle, the bay to a sulkey. Best two in three. The grey took the first heat in 3m. 1s.; the second heat was ruled out, both horses having run half the way. Mr. Currie withdrew his horse, and the grey trotted round by himself in 3m. 6s. The bay horse had cut one of his pasterns badly and was somewhat lame.

Carriages, sufficiently handsome for any use, are now manufactured in Richmond, and if the South will but sustain the manufacturers as they deserve, the day is not distant when pleasure vehicles of every kind may be had of as good quality and on as good terms as they are now furnished by those Northern makers who now exhibit such an aversion to the interests and rights of the South.—*Exchange paper.*

The same will apply to Wilmington, Fayetteville, Kinston, Clinton, Newbern, Salisbury, Greensboro', Charlotte and other towns in North Carolina. Not only do our own coach-makers turn out good and substantial vehicles, but they all produce work that is not inferior in appearance to anything from the North. We are pleased to know that the business is fairly supported, though not so well as it ought to be. We fear that there is still too great a preference given to Northern work, too many Northern buggies sold here; more here perhaps than at most other points in the State, on account of the greater facilities for getting them on.

We have seen buggies and other riding vehicles, made by McKethan, of Fayetteville, B. R. Hood, of Clinton, Dibbles, of Kinston, or Messrs. Clark & Felt, of Wilmington, that would bear advantageous comparison with anything coming from the North, and we believe selling on as fair terms and at as reasonable prices.

Weak.

The effort to erect a new party or rather galvanize an old one, by raising a "Union cry, and making a rally on Gen. Scott, is one of the weakest political movements of the day. For Gen. Scott, in his own sphere, we yield to no one in respect. Of Gen. Scott, the political aspirant, the whole country has had a chance to judge.

However, that may be only a *ruse*. It is evident, however, that out of these Northern union meetings, and union saving platitudes, some capital is sought to be made and appropriated by the "American and Whig Parties." That is just as weak without Gen. Scott as with him—if possible it is more so.—*Wil. Journal.*

Precisely So! Every thing which does not fall in with preconceived notions, or favor ones views or interest, is apt to be regarded as "weak," erroneous or wicked.—The fact is, unless the country can be *democratically* saved, democrats won't approve of any measure of salvation. They have no confidence in other parties and other parties have no confidence in them. They have been the *ins* and are unwilling to be the *outs*, even after they have been beaten. They say the country is in danger, and they say this after having had it in their own hands for years. The Whigs also say it is in danger, and they further charge, the democratic party brought it on. Conservative men are trying to inaugurate measures to save the country, but the democrats sneer at their attempts and pronounce them *weak*. Why? Because the effort did not originate with *them!* They are too busy in trying to save the *party* and the *spoils* to think of the "Union, the Constitution and the laws."

When will the people cease to be ruled by the tyranny of the democratic party?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We copy the above from the *Carolina Watchman*, a Know Nothing paper published at Salisbury, the county seat of Rowan county, N. C. We have not much time to answer the diatribes of our interior cotemporary. We choose rather that he should answer himself, and therefore clip the following from the same column in which we are censured so bitterly because we understand these "Union meetings."

From the Salisbury Watchman.

A. SIGN.—W. H. Seward, the man who preaches "the irrepressible conflict," and writes and signs an endorsement of Helper's book, was greeted at New York, on his return from Europe, with a public reception, by the Mayor and Common Council—the same who officiated in the late great Union mass meeting in that city. That looks like blowing hot and blowing cold. It is a fountain which attempts to send forth both sweet and bitter waters. How can the friends of the Union and of peace, compliment the great *disturber* of both? There were other distinguished Senators in the city, with Ex-President Pierce, at the same time, but no such compliment was offered them; and so we are left to infer that the Mayor and Councilmen of New York were *afraid* to decline this compliment to Seward, if they even thought of the inconsistency of the act.

The *Watchman* knows all about these Union meetings just as well as anybody. It shows that. It must therefore know that it contradicts itself—that its charges against us for showing these things up in their proper colors are groundless—nay, worse.

For the Journal.

Shall we have Union or Disunion?—NO. II.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In attempting the solution of this important problem, I have all along presumed, as I shall continue to do, that we of the South know our rights under the Constitution, and mean to maintain them.—This I assume as a postulate. Let us then, in the first place, turn our attention to the increase of the free States, all to be formed out of public territory already organized, as compared with our own. Kanzas is free and Nebraska and Utah will follow in the same track. All North of Indian Territory, with the country on the Pacific slope, and who will assure us of the reverse in regard to New Mexico and Arizona, are destined, under present circumstances, to the same condition. What shall this ratio of increase be put down at? Will you have it two to our one? Set it down at that—although I am unable to discover a probability of even that *one* on the Southern side. Now, each new State will be entitled to two Senators, and I know not how many Representatives, who will surely not be in our favor, if they follow recent examples in the Free States. How long, I wish to know, can we expect to preserve any thing like an equilibrium of power, when it is remembered, Messrs. Editors, that the avowed policy of these fanatics is: "*No more slave States into this Union.*" Grant the progression to be ever so slow, still it is progression towards that final majority which consigns us to the tender mercies of the higher law, and excludes us from any share in the unoccupied public domain. Kanzas is an instance in point. The Union zeal may thus be easily accounted for. Why, indeed, should not the North extol the Union, when it affords them the means of such an easy triumph over the South, with any amount of political supremacy in prospect? So soon as any addition becomes probable on our side of the confederacy, will not the freedom shriekers, and Kanzas patriots be drawn into service once more?

In my opinion, the Union ointment that was to soothe all political asperities, has, up to this time, profited us just this far and no more. It has, to all intents and purposes, excluded us from the public territories, and it has not checked the increase of these Abolition fanatics, who, from a handful of miserable and misguided enthusiasts, have grown and gained strength, until they now include among their ranks much of the intellectual ability and wealth of the North. Their creed, as lately propounded, enjoins social non-intercourse and uncompromising hostility to the South. It speaks "great, swelling words" about the equality of races, and holding the image of Christ in bondage. It brands all slave-owners as tyrants, and denounces the Constitution of our fathers as a compact with hell! It preaches from a thousand pulpits every Sabbath, and calls upon a thousand congregations for their prayers that the day of emancipation may soon dawn. It lectures against us in the public halls, and makes proselytes from the chair of the College and the University. It contributes the means of active hostility against us, in the arms and equipments of war, and calls upon its followers, by every means of "*lawful or unlawful resistance*," to check the extension of slavery—to put away from us this national curse at the expense of any calamity, even the shedding of blood, and the entire prostration of the Government.

Recent occurrences abundantly prove these assertions—for *they* were, by their own admission, but the natural result of Abolitionist teachings. And all these, Messrs. Editors, with the precious words "Union! Union! the glorious Union!" ever so frequent upon the tongue, and the strength of their party as yet comparatively untried and undisciplined. Now, what hope can even the most sanguine and Union-loving of us all entertain, when this fanaticism seats itself in the Presidential chair, and wields the powers and the patronage of Government? In that case, will there be any escape from the *final catastrophe*, the *irrepressible conflict*, so often predicted and gloried in by the apostles of Abolitionism? "Will there then be Union or Disunion?"

Further to assist in the decision of this question, let me briefly recapitulate the proposed remedies and their success—then the adverse movements in all their extent. To sum all up in brief: The "*love of the Union Sentiment*," the "*tremendous Mass Meeting with tumultuous applause*," and the "*By-and-by there will be a Reaction*,"—all have proved equally ineffectual. None of them, but has failed to procure us justice, and none, therefore, can preserve the Union. Suppose, however, in order to give these remedies to our wrongs as large a limit as possible, there should come one of those reactions, or revulsions in public opinion, not unfrequent in Republics, in how far would that improve our prospects?

It may well be doubted whether this will, for any length of time, change the current of popular sentiment in our favor, for the following reasons: Not only the pulpit, the public lecturer, and the halls of Colleges and Universities are against us, but our opponents are enrolled at the fireside, and even in the nursery. The very rudiments of literature are infused with this dangerous intolerance. The little boy or girl asks, at the mother's knee, an explanation of that wood cut in Primer or Sunday School book, representing the master brandishing his whip, and lashing the slave on to his work. It is hardly probable that, in explaining this striking illustration of our domestic institutions, her prejudices will suffer her to regard the Constitution, or the truth, of which she may be utterly ignorant. So that boy or girl, made an abolitionist at the mother's knee, remains one through life, unless by some rare opportunity of observation, the matter may be set in its true light, and those early impressions eradicated. And with how few, comparatively, can this ever be the case! For maturer minds, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will do the work, and where she fails, numerous Rev'd gentlemen, such as Theo. Parker, Ward Beecher, Cheever, &c., seconded by Seward, Hale, Chase, Sumner, and one Hinton R. Helper. I wish to deal only with facts; and the present majorities against us in the Free States prove these means of propagating Abolitionism most fatally successful; so that we shall have to expect a future host of opponents more formidable than ever, because more numerous. Thus the *violent reaction* will, in all probability, as it has heretofore done, not sweep away Abolitionism, nor dispose it, any more than formerly, to respect our Constitutional rights.

It has often occurred to me, Messrs. Editors, that much of the obstinate tenacity of purpose, exhibited by these fanatics, is owing in a great measure to their creed having grown to be a religious, rather than a political one. Slavery is become the fruitful theme of pulpit declamation; a subject for church discipline, and an article of faith, as amongst Wesleyan Methodists and Quakers. How can you overthrow religious convictions by means of a political reaction? Will that reaction convince them that slavery is not a grievous sin, when their pastor has diligently impressed it upon their consciences, at least once a week, that Scripture forbids it; that it is a national curse, which will surely bring down the indignation of Heaven upon us, and it is their imperative duty to remove it, at all hazards? I, for one, do not think so; I believe our future experience will show it as fully as the past has done I have been thus minute, Messrs. Editors, in tracing these present and future causes of Abolitionism, for the reason that it becomes us to consider every agency in operation to create this kind of votes against us—the pulpit, school-room, fireside and nursery misrepresentations; that we may understand and estimate what are the chances of such a reaction, I had almost said conversion, taking place as will enable us to continue in the Union. All depends upon this. If the past has brought nothing but aggression upon our rights, and now nearly subjected us to the deductions of the "*Higher Law*,"—I can see no grounds, in view of all the appliances in operation, to expect aught else but a continuance of those very aggressions and agitations which are shaking the Union to pieces. So much for the present. COLUMBUS.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: Although the bills of the Banks of our State are current and have public confidence at home, it is mortifying to her citizens traveling out of the State, even in her sister and adjoining State of South Carolina, to have the bills of our Banks refused, rejected, and at a discount, even at Florence, on the W. & M. R. R., while South Carolina and Georgia money is acceptable. S. C. bills pass in N. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and probably farther, and even in States North of us at less discount. Why is it? Cannot our Banks of themselves do something to enhance the value of her bills abroad? and would in not redound to their advantage by extending circulation, to adopt the system of South Carolina, by redeeming the bills of each for the other when presented, especially their own branches—when they are perfectly good, or if not good, let *those* only be refused. It is degrading to our State to have her money abroad so lightly esteemed, when it is so perfectly good at home, and, but for the system pursued here, would be abroad. I hope that day is not distant, when some steps will be taken to elevate the character of our State in this respect, and raise the value of her currency. A CITIZEN.

For the Journal.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL: Your issue of Wednesday contained a communication, stating that North Carolina Bank notes had been refused at Florence, a Station on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

At the time that I read the communication, I did not suppose that the inference would be drawn by any reader, that such refusal was made by the Manchester Company. Understanding, however, that it is regarded by some as liable to such an interpretation, I have addressed this note to you for the purpose of correcting an such misapprehension. I do not think that the writer, though I do not know who he may be, intended that such a construction should be placed upon it; but that he intended that the refusal was made by one of the South Carolina Companies terminating at that point.

North Carolina Bank notes are receivable by the Wilmington & Machester Rail Road Company, in payment of its dues, at all of its offices, either in North or South Carolina.

THOS. D. WALKER, President.

WILMINGTON, January 13th, 1860.

SALE OF PUBLIC ARMS.—The bill to authorize the sale of public arms to the several States and Territories, and to regulate the appointment of superintendents of the national armories, introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Davis, provides for the sale of public arms to such extent as may be spared from the public supplies without inconvenience to the Government, and repeals so much of the act of 1854 as authorizes the appointment of civilians as superintendents of the public armories.—*Washington States.*

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810............CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,036 00
	803,769 8

DIRECTORS.
H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOY ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS.
H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19. 1859.—141-26-1y*

OUR UMBRELLAS
ARE the most substantial and lowest priced offered in this market, and embrace the greatest variety. Our increased sales is an evidence of their appreciation by the public. MYERS & MOORE,
Dec. 20. 34 Market St.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1860.

Nothing of importance before the Senate yesterday.

The House voted twice for a Speaker—on the last ballot necessary to a choice 111; Sherman, 106; Hamilton, 75; Gilmer 25. There are rumors of the plurality rule being adopted to-day, if possible.

The Lawrence Accident.

LAWRENCE, MASS., January 12th, 1860.

There were one hundred and fifteen operatives killed and missing by the falling of the Pemberton Mills building on Tuesday afternoon, among them many young girls, who were the sole dependence of their families.—One hundred and sixty-five were injured, most of whom will recover. The Pemberton Mills only were destroyed. Loss estimated at six hundred thousand dollars.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANOPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13, 1860.

The Democratic State Convention held here yesterday, instructed their delegates to the Charleston Convention, to vote as a unit for Douglas.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 13th, 1860.

There was nothing of interest before the Senate yesterday, and that body adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House an attempt was made to substitute milder resolutions in place of Mr. Clark's, declaring Helperites unfit for Speaker. There was great excitement in consequence of the dropping of a pistol from the pocket of Mr. Haskill, during the debate—some incorrectly thinking he was about to use it.

The excitement was quelled by the Sergeant at Arms.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14th, 1860.

The Steamship New York, from Bremen, with Southampton dates to the 29th ult., for New York, put into this port yesterday short of coal.

The Chinese Government has applied for American mediation relative to her difficulties with France and England.

The Pope refuses to participate in the Peace Congress,—unless the reported authorship of a late pamphlet is denied.

PORTLAND ME., Jan. 14th, 1860.

The Steamer Hungarian has been signalled. She brings Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14th, 1860.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

Nothing of importance before the House. No ballot for Speaker. Adjourned over to Monday next.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29th, 1859.

Cotton very dull, on account of the holidays. Prices are easier, but quotations unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady. Wheat has an advancing tendency. Sugar buoyant.

Consols for money is unchanged.

ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.—*Springfield, Jan.* 11.—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected delegates to Charleston. The resolutions declare that neither Congress nor the territorial legislature have power to exclude slavery from the territories; but that the people, when forming their State governments, have the right to permit or to exclude it; that Squatter Sovereignty is calculated to promote disorder, disunion, treason and murder. They express confidence in the national administration, including its policy on the slave question.

FEVER AND AGUE,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, STRAW-CUTTERS;
Nos. 10, 11, 50 and 60 Plows;
Plow Points, Mould-Boards, &c. Just received by
January 10th. ZENO H. GREENE.

TOBACCO—TABACCO.
250 PACKAGES, consisting of Milrose, Rodwell, Eudora, Jesse Brown, Algoma and various other brands. For sale low by T. H. McKOY & CO.
Jan. 11th, 1860.

FOR SPRING TRADE.
EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS.
GENTLEMEN MAY SAVE TROUBLE AND MONEY
BY PURCHASING THEIR
LINEN, READY MADE.
THE "YOKE SEAM SHIRT," sold by us, is made on *scientific principles*, so *mathematically correct* in cut and so *accurately put together*, a *perfect fit* is in all cases guaranteed.
There are various styles of bosoms in these Shirts, ½ to 1 inch plait—linen.
Bayadere, variegated plaits, very neat—linen.
Youths' Shirts.
The assortment will be the most extensive ever before opened in the place. All the sizes and varieties, and sold at prices satisfactory to the purchaser. Every variety of
Linen and Marseilles Collars,
Embracing the "Byron," "Bishop," "DeJoinville," "Eureka," &c.
SHUBERT'S DRAWERS,
Celebrated for perfection in cut, and warranted to be made well and fit right. Also—a large assortment of
UNDER GARMENTS,
Of Merino, Silk, Cashmere, Gossamer, &c., &c., all sizes, at BALDWIN'S
Clothing Store, 38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED.
2000 LBS. NEW N. C. BACON, a beautiful lot.
3 bbls. " " Lard.
105 doz. Eggs.
28 bbls. Extra C. Sugar.
5 " Cut Loaf do.
30 " Fresh ground Super. Flour.
13 Five-pound boxes of Green and Oolong Tea, put up expressly for family use.
15,000 Cigars, of various grades.
For sale at No. 26 North Water street, by
Jan. 13th, 1860. O. KELLEY.

MOLASSES—MOLASSES.
NOW landing from brig "John Balch," direct from Havana.
225 hhds., } A superior article, prime, sweet, heavy, and
50 bbls., } in new and bright packages.
For sale from wharf and store in lots to suit by
Jan. 11. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

INTERESTING BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS at the New Book Store of Kelley's:
Edith's Ministry, by Mrs. Harriet B. McKeever.
Jesse Morrison, " " " "
New Dictionary of Quotations of the Modern Languages.
Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son.
Chas. Lamb's Works, in 4 and 5 volumes to a sett.
Memoirs of Robert Houdin.
The Dairyman's Daughter, by Rev. Leigh Richmond.
Hardee's Rifle and Infantry Practices.
Cowper's Poems, in blue and gold binding.
Longfellow's " " " " "
January 12, 1860.

CROCKERY.
A LOT of White, Granite and Common Teas, Plates, Dishes, &c., received this week. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 11, 1860. S. E. cor. Market & 2d sts.

SPRING STYLES OUT.
OPENED YESTERDAY, one hundred FASHIONABLE FROCK COATS, entirely new style.
We can furnish a fine *dress suit* 25 per cent. less than the same goods can be furnished and made in Wilmington for. Why? Because the work on the garments costs less. The workmanship on the Coats just received, is beautifully executed, at BALDWIN'S.

CRACKERS—CRACKERS.
25 BARRELS SUGAR;
15 half do. do. In store and for sale by
Jan. 10th. T. H. McKOY & CO.

RAISINS.
PRIME NEW CROP RAISINS, in half boxes. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 11, 1860. S. E. cor. Market and 2d sts.

BRANDY AND WINE.
5 BARRELS CHERRY BRANDY;
12 do. Malaga Wine;
23 eighths Casks Brandy, T. H. McKOY & CO.
January 10th.

SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES.
ON WEDNESDAY, February 8th, 1860, at the Plantation of M. Schulken, on Town Creek, in the County of Brunswick, will be sold, without reserve:
ONE PLANTATION containing 1,000 acres, about 200 acres under cultivation, with good dwellings and out houses.
8,000 Acres Turpentine Land, with 10 crops Boxes on it;
5 Likely Negroes—Turpentine hands;
10 Mules and Horses;
6 Wagons and Carts;
1 Turpentine Still and fixtures;
1 Flat—carries 275 bbls.;
30 Head fine Cattle;
50 " Stock Hogs;
Blacksmith and Coopers' Tools, and all farming utensils;
500 bushels Corn;
15 large Stacks Fodder.
Terms at sale,
Jan. 6th, 1860. M. SCHULKEN. 104—19-ts

REAL ESTATE AND NEGROES FOR SALE.
I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE my two HOUSES AND LOTS. One of the Lots is on Hanover street, at present occupied by myself. It fronts on Hanover 45 feet, and runs back to an alley 156 ft. The improvements are a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses; also a good well of Water, all in good order.
The other Lot fronts on Brunswick street 40 feet, running back to an alley 156 feet. The improvements are a Dwelling House and out-houses.
Also, two likely NEGRO MEN, one of them is a good Blacksmith, and the other is a helper. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on me at the W. & W. R. R. Depot.
ROBERTSON GILL.
Dec. 19, 1859. 89-1m—17-1m

$50 REWARD
WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery to me of my boy SAM, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. Sam is a bright yellow boy, well grown for 16 years old—no peculiar flesh marks, except a black mole on one of his cheeks. Sam has relations at a Dr. Garrett's, in Pitt county or Green, or at a Gen'l Williams, who owns his mother and others of his family. I purchased Sam of Rob't Jones, Esq., of Warren, five years ago, where he also has relations. JOHN H. HILL.
Wilmington, Dec. 29th, 1859. 97-d&wtf

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WILLARD & CURTIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAS. A. WILLARD,
H. M. CURTIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the old stand, corner of Princess and Water street, and hopes to receive the same liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.
Jan. 2, 1860. JAMES A. WILLARD.
100-tf

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on
TUESDAY, January 24th, 1860.
$360,000.
SORTEO NUMERO 630 ORDINARIO.
CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.
Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.
Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.
☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
Jan. 6th, 1860 104-1y

$40.
THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.
SOMETHING NEW.
COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.
SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.
Patented January 4th, 1859.
No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.
1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!
These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.
OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and
GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!
These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.
We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.
☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.
June 20th, 1859.—244&43-1awly.
WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.
Messrs. E. T. BARRY & CO.—*Gentlemen:*—
THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.
Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.